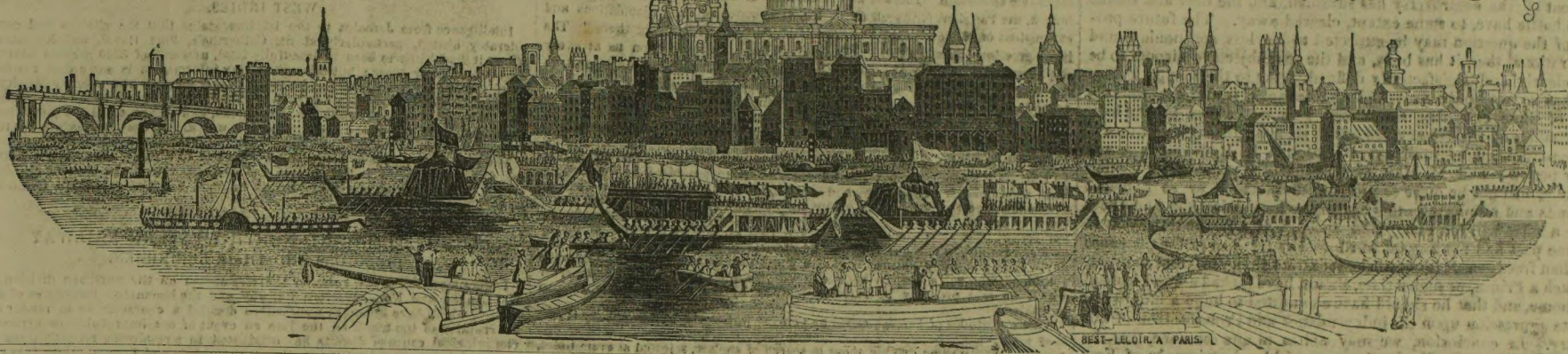


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## ENGLAND IN 1850.

In the affairs of individuals, the point of time between the infinite past and the infinite future is always present; but it is only on great and rare occasions, such as the close of an old, and the commencement of a new year, that the mind attempts to halt upon it—to pass in solemn review the deeds of the past, either for good or for evil, or to take courage from the promises of the unborn seasons. Many an aching, and, it is to be hoped, many a happy heart, will perform this duty for the year 1850. Many a life will be weighed in the balance of self-judgment; many a bright promise of past years will be compared with a comparatively dim and dull performance; and many a debtor and creditor account of good and bad actions will be drawn up for the impartial examination of the great auditor, Conscience, to the advantage, present or proximate, of every one who submits himself with an earnest, and humble spirit to so wholesome a scrutiny.

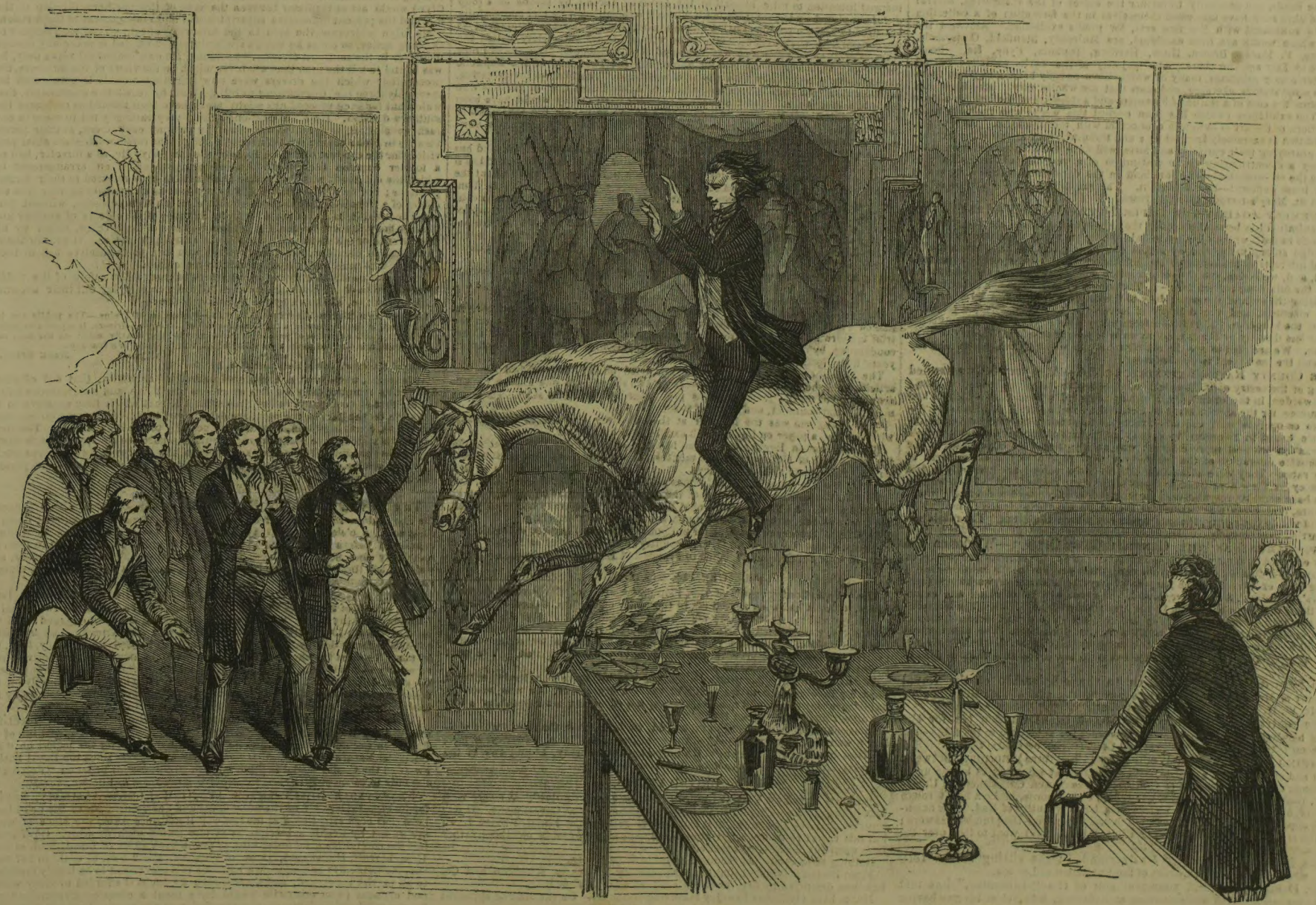
In the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals, it is right that those whose function it is to record the progress of events, should conform to the practice, and, on behalf of the public, take a review of the history of the expiring year, and draw from it such auguries of the future as may seem fairly deducible from it. We offered in our last Number a few remarks upon the general state of the world in 1850; we now proceed to trace, in a similar spirit, its domestic history. The events of the year now approaching so rapidly to its completion, are but few. Calm in the midst of turmoil—at peace when her neighbours are either in actual warfare with one another, or engaged in preparations for it—Great Britain has offered to the perplexed nations of the world an example worthy of their imitation. Her old civilisation—by many deemed so old as to be effete—has bequeathed her many evils to endure or

to remove—an immense debt, a fearful pauperism, an uneducated multitude, a divided Church, and an impatient public spirit.

The past year, if it have not done much to diminish any of the deep-rooted evils of the nation, has at least shown, in the clearest manner, one great and cheering truth, in the bosom of which lie enfolded the germs of future progress. It has shown that the energy and resources of the British people are unsurpassed by those of any nation in the world; that, with a fair field for her industry and free scope for the commercial genius of her sons, not even the pressure of an unparalleled debt can impair her vigour or prevent her from running the race of improvement with the youngest and most untrammelled of her compeers either in the Old World or in the New. The year has been the trial and the triumph of Free Trade, proving, even after a period of difficulty, distress, and peril, after a time of rash or insane speculation, succeeded by famine and pestilence, that the British nation, strong and self-reliant, and warned by past experience of error, has resources within itself sufficient to meet all demands upon its justice, its credit, and its charity. While taxes have been diminished and expenses increased, the national revenue, under the operation of the wise principles of Free Trade, has presented a surplus scarcely expected, and not the deficiency so confidently predicted by those whose commercial ideas are based upon a contrary theory. In this respect Great Britain has set an example which only requires the verdict of success to command imitators among all civilised nations. The state of the revenue has been the true index to the social condition of the people. Pauperism and crime have alike diminished; and every able and willing hand has found remunerative employment. Even the agriculturists, who have too long been in the habit of laying the blame of their distresses upon the wrong shoulders, and exonerating themselves at the expense of others who were in nowise re-

sponsible for their commercial success or failure, have shared in the general prosperity. Those who predicted their own ruin have not been ruined; those who alleged that land would go out of cultivation if the corn-laws were repealed, have seen tract after tract of improvable soil taken into the common stock of corn-growing country; and might, if they had wished, have heard of the approaching reclamation from the sea-shore of a district as large as a county. Farms have let as readily as usual; and landlords and tenants, finding none to help them from above or below, have quietly begun to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, and to adjust, on an equitable basis, their future relationship towards each other.

Such, in few words, is the social history of the year 1850. The drama, however, had its tragic episode in the untimely death of Sir Robert Peel. The nation, in comparison with whose high destinies, the life or death of one man, however eminent, and however able, is but of little moment, will long regret that the victor was snatched away in the moment of his triumph; that the lofty head was suddenly laid low just as those who had long misunderstood were beginning to appreciate him, and as the voice of hostility was about to be converted into one of commendation or gratitude. Beyond the appreciation of an approving conscience, he sought no other reward, than the kindly judgment of the people whom he had served. He tasted the former, we cannot doubt; and, if he did not receive the latter to the extent he deserved, posterity will, to all appearance, do justice to his memory. In the times of difficulty that may yet arise, many will, doubtless, continue to deplore the loss of a statesman so honest, so clear-headed, and so practical as Sir Robert Peel; but let these take comfort. In the future, as in the past, new times will produce new men. We may be well assured, however much it may be the fashion among the crowd of



DARING LEAP IN THE DINING-ROOM OF THE WHITE HART HOTEL, AXLESBURY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Christmas Day in Paris is at best but a dreary affair. To those who are accustomed to the hearty and kindly welcome, the honest, joyous cordiality of our Christmas in England, the hollow-hearted frivolity, the unmeaning *politesse* and the roused elegance of the Parisian festivities of this season are but a miserable substitute. There is no dearth here of complimentary interchange; indeed, the Parisians far excel us in the vehemence of their ejaculations and expressions on this occasion; but "we start, for soul is wanting there." The jovial greetings which on this day in England come trooping upon us at every step, appear but ill at ease in the tawdry attire of the French language, and, to the Englishman in France, Christmas is a day rather *carbone* than *cred* *notanda*. However, it comes but once a year, and this is not the season for moaning. The blue-devils must not be permitted to triumph on such a day as this, even over those who happen to be distant from the roast beef of Old England.

The Republic takes but little note of this sacred festival. This, which is to all Christians the most joyous event in the year, is unrecognized by the Republican Government. The Bourse and some of the public offices are closed earlier than usual, and the Cafés, and Champs Elysées, and Tuileries, and Palais Royal Gardens are more crowded than usual; but there are none of those family gatherings, those gladsome meetings, the rich melodious laughter of merry children ringing in one's ears, to remind one of the healthful joyousness of this day. Lord and Lady Normandy give a great dinner to-day; as also does the President, who will entertain his guests with roast beef and plum-pudding, for which he will probably be rated to-morrow by the ill-natured Republican journals.

Vast multitudes of English continue pouring into Paris, and the "cry is still they come." As the railroad disgorges its prey, you meet cabs full of our disconsolate countrymen driving about in search of shelter, rejected at every hotel, and searching in vain for quarters. There was a great ball at the opera on Saturday night, a charity subscription ball for the relief of the poor of the 8th *arrondissement* of Paris, and, on a moderate computation, two-thirds of the persons present were English. The President remained until a late hour, and walked about the "Foyer" with Lord Normanby and M. Dupin. The entire *corps diplomatique* and all the Ministers were there also: indeed, the glories of this ball were scarcely eclipsed by those of the Assembly the other night, at the Hotel de Ville, which, by the way, was one of the most gorgeous festivals that ever was seen.

And yet, despite all these gaieties and grand entertainments, the shopkeepers are all complaining that trade is dull, and that but for the purchases made by the English, they would be ruined. The workshops in the Faubourgs are, however, ringing with the preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition in London; and let our manufacturers be on their guard, for the French are straining every nerve to obtain the supremacy among the nations which are about to contend for the prizes. M. Dupin has already granted the applications for space which have been sent in by no less than 1721 exhibitors in Paris and the environs; and from other parts of France there will be 2480 exhibitors. The looms of Lyons are striving to outstrip those of Spitalfields in the race for public favour; and in articles of *bijouterie*, and more especially clocks, you will see some of the most exquisite designs and beautiful workmanship that the imagination can conceive. There will be some lamps and candelabra of surpassing splendour and elegance; but, nevertheless, when the nations of the earth are assembled at this grand banquet, we shall find that England will retain that place which it has occupied with honour and dignity for centuries.

## FRANCE.

Amidst the matters of trivial import which wholly occupy the political world in Paris at present, there is one which shows how little progress the French people have made towards a just conception of "the liberty of the subject," even though they have thrown off what they regarded as the fettering influences of Royal authority, and rushed forth untrammelled upon the wide domain of Republican self-government.

In monarchical England, the employment of spies would not be tolerated one moment after it became known that there was any Minister base enough to have recourse to such a mode of managing the affairs of the country. In Republican France, not only is a system of Government espionage, publicly and openly recognised as useful and advantageous to the public weal, but it is regarded by the authorities and by members of the Legislature, so desirable, that, when a secret agent of the police has been found to denounce innocent men as accomplices in a conspiracy which never existed, it is deemed a bounden duty to screen the miscreant from the consequences of his wicked ingenuity or malicious folly. Whether he was the dupe of his own credulity or the wilful inventor of a pretended plot, the wrong done to his proposed victims and the injury to society at large, would be equally great had this scheme succeeded.

During the late parliamentary recess, the public in Paris were alarmed, and the Legislative Assembly was on the point of being hastily re-assembled in consequence of M. Yon, the Commissary of Police attached to the Assembly, having reported to the Parliamentary Committee, to whom the interests of the country were entrusted during the prorogation, that an agent of his, named Allais, had discovered a plot to assassinate M. Dupin (the President of the Assembly) and General Changarnier, both of whom at the time had assumed an attitude of hostility to the President of the Republic, on account of his rumoured intention to raise himself to the Imperial throne, by means of a *coup d'état* supported by the military, with whom it was supposed he had successfully laboured to become popular during the autumn; and the persons denounced as the conspirators were workmen connected with a mutual aid society, called the "Tenth of December," which was composed of adherents and partisans of Louis Napoleon. Thus a train was laid for entangling the President of the Republic in suspicions of complicity with a band of assassins. The plot, on investigation, turned out to be a pure fabrication, either of Allais himself, or of persons who made him their dupe. Had the scheme succeeded, an outcry would have been raised against Louis Napoleon, which would go far to enable the Orleansists to carry out their plans for the restoration of the Royal family. The scheme, however, failed, and Allais was ordered to be tried for perjury.

The trial, which commenced on Tuesday, was resumed on Thursday; and has not been yet finished. In the course of his examination Allais, who seemed as if prompted by persons in a superior position, stuck to his original story about the pretended plot, but was contradicted by the witnesses on every point. M. Yon, the Commissary of the Assembly, endeavoured to shield him; but his own conduct in the affair has been so strange that he appeared more like an accomplice than a witness. There were not wanting, however, some members of the Assembly who volunteered their services to give him a good character. The Questors of the Assembly still declare that they will make a struggle to retain M. Yon as Commissary of the Assembly.

The most lamentable, as well as the most astonishing part of the matter, however, is, that the public and the press look upon this public exposure of a worse than Austrian system of espionage, with the utmost indifference.

On Tuesday the Court of Assizes of the Seine passed judgment on two persons named Viton, sen., and Courtin, who had not made their appearance on the trial concerning the affair of the secret society called the Nemesis. The Court condemned, by default, each to one year's imprisonment, 500*fr.* fine, and two years' interdiction of civil rights.

The publisher of *Le Vole Universel* was tried on Monday for two libellous articles published in "the Journal" a week or two since. On one charge he was acquitted, but on the second he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 600*fr.*

Lord Brougham was the lecturer at the Academy of Sciences on Monday, when he read a paper on light, which excited much attention.

It is said that an English gentleman has offered to engage Mlle. Rachel for the whole time of her *congé* (fifteen months), at the enormous sum of 800,000*fr.* for St. Petersburg and other places. The *Union* mentions the name of Mr. Mitchell, the late lessee of the St. James's Theatre, as the bold speculator, and states that the United States is one of the countries to which he proposes to take Mlle. Rachel. As Mr. Mitchell would have to engage actors to accompany her, the total risk to him would not be much less than £50,000 sterling.

M. Hitoff, brother of the Minister of Commerce of the Emperor of Russia, and Inspector-General of Customs in that country, has just arrived at Paris. He is charged with a commercial mission to France and England.—*Galignani*.

## GERMAN STATES.

The "Free Conferences" of the Plenipotentiaries of the several German States, which it had been agreed on, in the treaty of Olmitz, to convene for the purpose of making a satisfactory adjustment of their international disputes and differences, were opened at Dresden on the 23rd inst., but the business transacted was only of a preliminary character. From the general feeling manifested by the representatives present, the best results were anticipated. The next sitting was fixed for the 26th inst.

The King of Prussia has granted an amnesty to all those who, having entered the army in obedience to the order of the 6th November, are now suffering punishment for crimes and misdemeanours, not exceeding six months, or a fine not amounting to more than 100 thalers.

By accounts from Hamburg of the 22nd, we learn that the Danes were vigilantly watching every movement of the insurgents; and that, two days before, the Danish troops attacked one of the outposts of the enemy, killing two of the pikets, and taking five prisoners.

## UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 10th inst. have been received. A treaty with Mexico had been concluded, and a copy despatched to that Government. It was reported that the Lower House is resolved to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; but this report rests upon the known opinions of honourable members, rather than upon any declared "intention."

Nothing of moment had occurred as yet in Washington. From Boston it is stated that the cloth factory of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about £40,000.

Mlle. Lind continued to enjoy recurring triumphs. On the 9th she appeared at Baltimore, when the receipts were about £3000 sterling. Rumours were current that the wreck of the screw-steamer *Helena* *Slowman* had been picked up off the coast.

A large amount of United States Government bonds had been stolen from the

mediocrities to disparage their great contemporaries, that hearts large enough for all perils, and intellects clear enough for all difficulties, will be found among our statesmen whenever a demand shall be made by the public necessities upon their wisdom or their energies.

Upon the theological history of the departing year we would not stir up unpleasant feelings, by dwelling at any length. We therefore make but little addition to our statement of last week. The first heat of the controversy has subsided, and the dust and smoke of the battle have, to some extent, cleared away. The future progress of the question may be expected to be less acrimonious and more rational than it has been, and the real objects in dispute to be more clearly and satisfactorily defined. As to the foreign Prince who has so wantonly provoked the feelings, traditions, and the belief of three centuries, the nation may well afford to pity him. The troubles of the Papacy are but in their beginning: France is too impoverished to maintain 40,000 men in Rome for a much longer period; and M. Mazzini, when he next proclaims a Roman Republic, will not be quite so much misunderstood, or so deficient in friends and admirers in this country as he was in 1849 and 1850. Many a voice will bid him "God speed" at a future time, that in the time past had not a good word to say for him or for the cause of Italian freedom. It is not the least extraordinary event of the year, that such a Prince, at such a time, should have looked abroad instead of at home, and that he should have committed so huge a blunder as his late aggression upon the independence and Protestantism of this country. In conclusion, we may affirm in one sentence, that the triumphs of 1850 in England, are twofold—the triumphs of Free Trade, and of Free Opinion. With unshackled commerce, and with thought as free to express itself in religion as in politics, this country will maintain its high social, industrial, and intellectual position. One thing alone is wanting; and, if our progress in wealth and knowledge shall lead us by degrees to eradicate from amongst us the plague spots of pauperism and criminality, we shall not only be the wealthiest and most religious, but the happiest of nations.

## DARING LEAP.

THE feat represented upon the preceding page reminds one of an incident in the life of Mr. John Mytton, of sporting fame. The following are the details of the present feat:—At the stewards' ordinary, at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, after the late aristocratic steeple-chases, the conversation turning on the feat of bringing a horse up into the dining-room in which the company were then assembled, which was once done by Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Ricardo, during the meeting of the Royal Hunt some few years ago, Mr. Charles Symonds, of Oxford, offered to bring a grey horse of his upstairs and lead him round the table. The animal shortly announced his progress by a loud clattering on the old oak staircase. In a few minutes the horse was gazing on the assembled company. His owner then led him over a flight of chairs, which he jumped beautifully. Nothing then would satisfy the company but that he must jump the dining tables. The proprietor of the hotel, fearing lest some serious accident might occur, as the room is of great antiquity, having been built by the Earl of Rochester in the time of Charles II., strongly objected; but he was overruled, and the horse was led over the tables, everything standing. The champagne glasses rattled, the plates quivered, the candlesticks shook, but nothing was displaced; back again he went, clearing everything at a bound. Whereupon Mr. Manning, of Wendover, volunteered to ride him barebacked over, and he did so without bridle or saddle. The celebrated gentleman jock, Captain Barlowe, next essayed, and managed to make a smash of one table with its contents. This was only a temporary check; for, in the face of a tremendous fire, and the cheering of all present, he achieved the feat gallantly. It was now time to desist, and to get the horse down stairs; this was sooner said than done, for the stairs and passages being kept polished, the gallant grey slipped about dreadfully, and was evidently afraid of the descent. At length, at the suggestion of a worthy Baronet, he was blindfolded, and thus descended into the entrance-hall, but managed to break about a dozen of the carved oak banisters in his progress.—(*Bucks Chronicle*). The height of the horse is fifteen hands two.

The fine old room of the above scene is now occupied by Mr. F. Calvert's Committee, who are conducting his election for the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury. The length of the apartment is 40 feet by 22: the stove is traditionally said to have once belonged to Nell Gwynne. The sides of the room present a tasteful display of carved oak and panel painting.

**NORTH LONDON SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**—A very valuable institution, intended to afford to the working-classes more especially, and to all who may be disposed to join in it, the means of learning the art of design, on the principles taught at the Government School at Somerset House, was opened some time since, and we had great pleasure in recording the fact. In order to assist the funds, and generally to further the object of the institution, several artists of high rank have interested themselves in the formation of a collection of works connected with the fine arts, for public exhibition. Amongst the artists whose works are thus exhibited, are Mulready, Stanfield, Catmole, Armitage, F. Madox, Brown, Hunt, Harding, Topham, Pyne, &c. Some sketches by Etty are also there. The majority of the works exhibited are oil and water-colour paintings, many of which have already been seen; but there are also some studies, sketches, and casts that are wholly new. Mr. Bailly has contributed the cast of a statue of Flaxman, and a statuette of the late Sir Robert Peel. The exhibition (which has been opened this week) also includes some illustrations of the art of design in connection with manufactures. As a whole, the collection is extremely interesting; and those who may attend it for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity and taste, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to an institution of a very useful kind, likely to advance the art-manufactures of England in the department where they are at present most deficient—that of design. The exhibition is held at the school itself, in St. Mary's-terrace, Camden Town.

**MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PAPER DUTY.**—We are glad to find that an organisation has been effected for the purpose of securing the repeal of this obnoxious impost, which operates so injuriously, not only upon the diffusion of knowledge among the people, by means of a cheap press, but also upon the industrial interests of the country. An influential and effective committee has been formed, and, we believe, the plan of operation which it is proposed to follow, embraces the following particulars:—1. The supply of statistics, and other matter illustrating the evils of the paper duty to the country press. 2. A series of large public meetings, and the delivery of lectures in the metropolis and principal towns of the kingdom. 3. Petitions from every class of the community affected more or less directly by the tax, and from every mechanics' and literary institution, &c. We are glad to see the matter taken up so energetically, and heartily commend the movement to public favour.

**THE COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE, &c.**—At a very fully attended meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone, on Saturday last (F. H. Bridgman, Esq., churchwarden, in the chair), Mr. Nicholas proposed a motion, of which he had given notice, for the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition to Parliament to co-operate with the other parishes to obtain a representative and responsible board in reference to county rates expenditure, upon the principle that taxation without representation was an injustice. He complained of the irresponsible character of the magistracy with regard to the expenditure of county rates. They were elected for life, and the ratepayers had only to find the money for these gentlemen to spend without any control. What they wanted was to have some representatives at a financial county board to control the expenditure, that those representatives should be elected annually; and then, if they did not do their duty, the ratepayers could turn them out. The resolution was carried unanimously.

**IMPROVEMENT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—Workmen are busily engaged in a very extensive improvement at the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand; the yard from the grand portico to the north entrance having been excavated for the purpose of forming a range of workshops (carpenters', plumbers', &c.) underground. The roof will be of glass, and externally there will be no alteration in the appearance of the edifice. The improvement has been deemed necessary in consequence of the vast accumulation of papers in the vaults, in some of which were the workshops. The new foundation will be carried out as far as the outer railings in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it is contemplated to continue the works on the south side towards Cheap-side.

On Saturday last the election to the scholarship of the Royal Academy of Music, took place. The successful candidates were Miss E. Sadler and Mr. W. H. Aylward, an academy student.

The contract for the supply of 50,000 lb. of Congou tea for the use of her Majesty's navy—the largest contract yet submitted to the trade—has just been taken by Messrs. Stericker and Co., of Fenchurch-street.

**DARING ROBBERY.**—On Wednesday (Christmas) morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a robbery was committed at some houses belonging to J. Croxford, Esq., of the firm of Combe, Delafield, and Co., situate in Union-court, Holborn-hill. The thieves entered an empty house, broke a hole through the roof, and then stripped the houses of a large quantity of lead. The neighbours opposite saw them in the act, but thought they were the plumbers at work; and the robbery was not discovered till the bricklayers went to look over the houses, which were undergoing repair.

The National Council of Switzerland, in the sitting of the 18th inst., voted 600*fr.* for the expenses of the Exhibition of London.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the "Liberator," has met with a serious accident while shooting at Killarney, a barrel of his gun having burst and shattered his right hand. Serious fears are entertained that it will terminate in lock-jaw.

The vessel *Ada*, which has arrived in the docks from Mogador, has brought the very large number of 5000 tortoises as a portion of her cargo.

mail-bags of the *Helena*, and had been offered in the New York market. Some of the suspected parties had been captured.

By the United States Mint returns, it appears that nearly 5,000,000 dollars worth of gold came into the country in the month of November alone.

Panama and Chagres accounts state that large numbers of passengers had arrived on the Isthmus, en route to and from the States to the Pacific coast. Much rain had fallen, and the roads were in a terrible condition.

From San Francisco we have accounts to the 1st of November. At San Francisco, on the 20th of October, a steamboat explosion occurred, by which from 80 to 100 lives were lost. Cholera had also broken out in the city and was spreading with great rapidity. Fire had destroyed the city hospital on the 31st of October, but all the inmates were saved.

## WEST INDIES.

Intelligence from Jamaica to the 1st inst. states that the cholera had considerably abated, particularly at St. Catherine's, Port Royal, and Kingston, where it had hitherto been so dreadfully fatal, upwards of 5000 persons having died in the latter place; but this consolatory information is somewhat marred by the fact of its having assumed a more deadly form in the country districts. Much misery and destitution was said to exist in those places where the cholera had prevailed as well as where it had departed, and an appeal to the public had been made in behalf of the orphans, and it was hoped that an asylum for the fatherless would be the result of the appeal to the public sympathy.

The Hon. House of Assembly had passed a bill to afford additional pecuniary relief to the parishes suffering with the cholera, voting the sum of £10,000 for the purpose, which was placed in the hands of the Central Board Commissioners.

## THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND THEIR ENGINEMEN.

Differences have arisen between the enginemmen on the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway and the locomotive committee of directors, which have at length assumed so decided a character as to render an interruption of the traffic on the line an event of not improbable occurrence. The principal cause of dispute has originated in a resolution recently come to by the directors, requiring from all new enginemmen and firemen taken into the employ of the company an engagement not to quit the service without giving three months' notice. The directors state that their object in imposing this condition upon the new hands is not to bring about a reduction of wages, but simply to obviate the possibility of a sudden stoppage of the line, occasioned, perhaps, by some misunderstanding between the enginemmen and the locomotive superintendent; and, in order to make it appear that their views extend no farther than the accomplishment of this object, they announce that the usual fortnight's notice shall be considered sufficient in the case of any enginemman who desires to make a *bond fide* engagement with another company, or who, from any other valid reason altogether unconnected with a general strike, shall wish to separate himself from the service of the company. The imposition of this condition on the new hands having excited a strong feeling of dissatisfaction on the northern division of the line, a meeting of the enginemmen was held, at which resolutions were passed, demanding the total abolition of the three months' notice system; the erasure of the names of those who had already signed the three months' notice; and the restoration to their former position of those men who were reduced for declining to sign it. The resolutions were forwarded to the directors of the locomotive committee, and underwent a long discussion between them and a deputation of the enginemmen.

Subsequently, a written reply to the demands contained in the resolutions was sent by the committee, in which they set forth the reasons that dictated the enactment of the obnoxious condition, and returned a direct denial to the statement that any registered enginemman or fireman had been, or was intended to be, reduced for refusing to sign the three months' notice, though they avow their determination of giving a preference to all candidates for promotion who are willing to conform to the regulation. In reply to another demand, that no enginemman should be obliged to take any but his own fireman, except in case of emergency, the committee offer to engage that every enginemman shall be provided with a competent and efficient fireman; and, as a general rule, offer no objection to their remaining together, according to the present custom. It appears that the answers of the committee have failed to give confidence to the men, whose dissatisfaction is so great and general, that it is apprehended that a common strike will be made by them on the northern division of the line immediately.

Several meetings have been held by the enginemmen of the southern division of the line, at Camden Town, at which deputations from the northern enginemmen were present, urging them to make common cause with the latter, though the southern men are not brought under the three months' notice; and on Monday night a deputation of the southern men who had seen Mr. McConnell, the locomotive superintendent, announced to a meeting that that gentleman stated he had Mr. Glyn's authority for declaring that the directors had no intention whatever of reducing the wages of the drivers and firemen, and that he (Mr. M'C.) never had contemplated, and did not contemplate, the introduction of the three months' notice, which had been so much objected to by the men of the northern division.

No resolutions were passed on the occasion.

On Tuesday Mr. Glyn, the Chairman of the Company, received a deputation from the men of the southern division of the line, at Euston-square, who stated to him their impression that the determination of the authorities on the northern division of the line, to compel the engine-drivers and firemen on that division to sign the three months' notices, was with the view to reduce the wages of the men; and that, in May next, in lieu of the present separate and local management, the entire line would be consolidated in one management, they apprehended the same system would be extended to the southern division. After hearing the statements of the men, and an expression of their wish that he (Mr. Glyn) would act as mediator between the men of the northern division of the line and the present locomotive superintendent and management of the division, Mr. Glyn addressed the men to the following effect:—That with respect to the long notice, so far as he was aware, no intention existed to make any change whatever in the southern division. Speaking his own individual views only, he was bound to tell the men that whatever might be the views of the directors, the proceedings which the drivers were now pursuing would, if persevered in, inevitably force the Government to bring about, by legislative enactments, that which but for such proceedings might never have been mooted as respected the southern division. He then cautioned them very earnestly not to come to any rash conclusion, and not to continue the present excitement, as his perseverance in such a course must of necessity compel the directors to make other provisions for the conduct of the business of the company. He, as a director, had on a former occasion been the means of bringing about an arrangement by which the old hands who had sent in their notices were restored to their former positions; but he was compelled now to say—not as a threat, but giving it as the advice of a friend—that if the men should elect on this occasion, without personal complaint, to quit their duty in furtherance of the objects of another and distinct body of men, he could give them no hope of their being, either by his interference or otherwise, reinstated in the company's service. It was for them, therefore, to consider, not merely what was due to themselves but to their families, who must suffer from any rash proceedings.

The directors are already taking measures to ensure the safety of the public by a reduction of the trains in the event of the men carrying out their determination to strike, as shown by the following notice:—

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Reduction of Trains.—The public are informed that, in consequence of a threatened strike of the engine-drivers, it is probable that a very considerable reduction of passenger trains may be temporarily made on the line, and their attention is directed to the time bills, which will be issued in a few days.

By order, (Signed) MARK HUISE.

General Manager's Office, Euston-station, Dec. 24.

It is stated, upon what is considered undoubted authority, that out of about 348 trains running daily on this enormous trunk line and its numerous tributaries, that the company, rather than submit to that which they conceive to be dictation on the part of the men, are determined to stop for a time no less than 238 trains, confining them, of course, principally to the branch lines. The company, it is stated, have made arrangements to secure the efficient and safe working of the remaining 110 trains, and that in the course of two or three weeks they will also be enabled to restore the working of the entire line to its present efficient condition.

**THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.**—The baron of beef which graced the Royal dinner table at Windsor Castle, on Christmas Day, was put down to roast at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and the process of cooking was not completed before ten o'clock at night. The noble baron was taken from an unusually fine Scotch ox, supplied by Mr. Minton, the Royal butcher, and weighed 368 lbs. It was served up cold, and placed on a side table in the dining-room on Christmas Day.

**QUEEN'S HOSPITAL BALL, BIRMINGHAM.**—The annual dress ball, for the benefit of the above excellent institution, will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening next. Weippert's quadrille band has been engaged; and the band of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards will also attend. The invitation extends to fancy dresses. The list of stewards, is headed by W. Lucy, Esq., the Mayor. To meet the excess of expenditure over the annual income derived from voluntary subscriptions, the Queen's Hospital has no funded property at present, no great musical festival to fall back upon. The charity has to rely on the donations of the benevolent; the fees from students, generously given up by the medical officers; and the proceeds of the Christmas ball.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY.**—This society, at the last annual meeting, awarded the Royal Medal to Benjamin Brodie, Esq., F.R.S., eldest son of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., her Majesty's surgeon-general, for his papers on "The Chemical Nature of Wax." It is now nearly forty years since the Royal Society awarded the Copley Medal to Sir Benjamin Brodie for his paper on "Poisons"—the only instance of father and son receiving the same distinction.

**SEASONABLE BENEVOLENCE AT NINE ELMS.**—A society, having for its object the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the neighbourhood, has been established at the Railway Hotel since 1848, the funds of which are raised by weekly subscriptions of one penny each member. On Tuesday last the committee distributed 6*lbs.* of prime beef, 12*lbs.* of bread, 2*lbs.* of flour, 1*lb.* of fruit, 1*lb.* of suet, 14*lbs.* of potatoes, and 2 cwt. of coal, to 137 families, including 574 persons. We consider this movement to be highly creditable to all parties concerned, and there can be no doubt it afforded to many widows and orphans (who otherwise would have spent a cheerless Christmas-day) a hearty meal, with plenty for the remainder of the week. Looking at the easy means by which all this is done in so contracted a neighbourhood, it is much to be hoped that other localities will immediately set about establishing similar societies, and thus induce many others to "go and do likewise."



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TRIN COL CAM.—Don't permit a problem in four moves to conquer you. Try it again and again.  
EY G.—When a player gives "double check," that is check with two pieces, the adverse King must move. He has no other way of releasing himself from the danger.  
R D M.—Enigma No. 629 can be solved. It is perfectly correct, and well deserving all the commendation bestowed.  
ROTTERDAM.—Q to her 3<sup>rd</sup>. 2. Kt to K 4<sup>th</sup>. 3. Q to her 4<sup>th</sup>. Mate. Will our correspondent favour us with the names and addresses of two or three of the most influential Chess-players in his city?  
CHATHAM, India.—They have safely arrived, and shall be reported on in our next.  
GREGORIUS.—You will get all the back numbers of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* of Hastings, the publisher, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
A M C, Hyde-park Gardens.—We have much pleasure in accepting the challenge, and propose the moderate stakes of a set of the large Staunton Chess-men in ivory.  
I L, Ireland.—1. White cannot under such, or any other circumstance, move his King into the range of the adverse Bishop's action. 2. A player can have a second or a third Queen on the board at the same time with his first Queen.  
REUBEN.—We hope next week to give the names of the gentlemen who compose the committee now organizing in Paris to co-operate with the Central Committee, which meets every Saturday, at the St George's Chess Club, London.  
A GERMAN, Leipzig.—The promised games and communication from Mr Anderssen, of Breslau, may be directed to our office.  
PATER-FAMILIAS.—A set of the new Chess-men, and one of Mechi's beautiful Chess-boards, form about as elegant and appropriate a prize as you can offer to them.  
W C, Runcorn.—We are glad to hear from our Correspondent W C again. His communications are always acceptable.  
P. of Graham's Town.—1. Problem No. 360 cannot be solved in three moves. 2. It can. 3. We referred to the Problem 357.  
ALPHA.—There is no law which limits the time within which a player must make his move.  
TIMOLION.—We cannot undertake to receive subscriptions in furtherance of the *tourney* next year; they should be sent to Mr Robert Longbottom, 5, Cavendish-square, by whom they will be paid into the appointed bankers, to the account of the managing committee.  
AF JENKIN.—Country members are admissible to the St George's Club at an annual subscription of one guinea. Provincial players desirous of witnessing the contests at the Great Congress, will do well to avail themselves of the few vacancies, and join the club without delay.  
W M, Leamington.—It is an abuse of terms to call such things Problems. Pray content yourself, for the present, by solving the compositions of others, and don't attempt to construct yourself.  
RUSTICUS.—Parties in the country to whom subscription lists in aid of the Congress next year have been sent, are not expected to return them before the end of February.  
K, Paris.—Enquiry should be made at the Post-office. Two copies of the magazine in question were dispatched on the 2d of this month, to Messrs Cochrane and Morton, of Calcutta; E W, of Bombay; M S, of Madras; Professor Schumacker, of Altona; Kleseritzky, of Paris, private communications have just been forwarded.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 359, by P. of Graham's Town; Milo, Angus, C A W, of Birkenhead; Rotterdam, are correct. All others are wrong.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 360, by Bellamy, Philo-chess, Amicus, Philz, Cuttle, S G, are correct. All others are wrong.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 361, by W B W, R M C, Sigma, Jack, of Worcester; F G R, Judy, Bellary, St Edmund, M P, Clericus, P T M, C G R, Mitre, F R S, Cape Town, Alfred and Conway, J P H H, Derevon, W S T, T J, of Feltham; J B, of Wrotham; W B, J B, of Worcester; Trin Col, Cam, M E R, An Amateur, A Constant Sub, E S, B W F, S G, Lancastriensis, H M T Kdra, J A W, P, of Graham's Town, are correct. All others are wrong.  
Solutions of Enigma by Jack, of Worcester; F G R, Sigma, Judy (except 829), Bellary, Cape Town, Derevon, Trin Col Cam, B W F, Florence; R D M, S G, H M T Kdra; P, of Graham's Town; W B W, of Bristol; J A W, are correct. All others are wrong.  
C H O.—Ingenious, but somewhat too evident. B W F.—Whenever we have space for it.  
C A W.—They are both obviously wrong. JUDY.—Accept our best wishes in return.  
\*\*\* Numberless communications on Chess must necessarily stand over till next week.

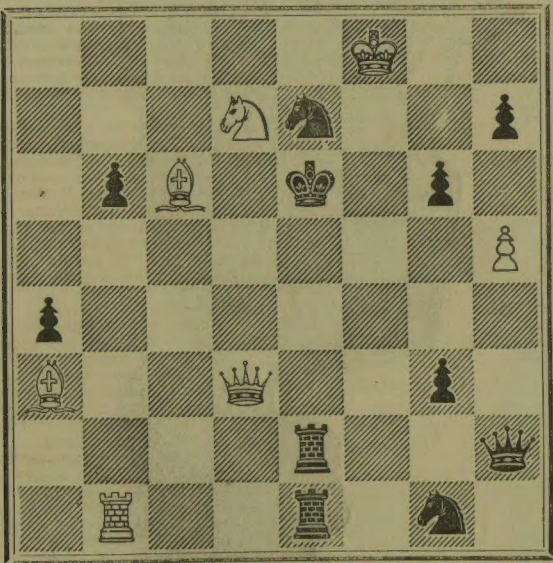
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 360.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Q B 3d K to K 3d 3. B to Q 4th Anything  
2. Kt to Q B 8th Bt to K B 2d 4. R or Kt gives mate

PROBLEM No. 362.

A beautiful piece of strategy. By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN TWO BATH AMATEURS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (S. R. C.)	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (S. R. C.)	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Kt 3d	K to his 2d
2. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	16. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to P B 4th	18. B to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d
5. K Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	19. P to K 5th	Q R to K sq
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Kt to Q B 4th	B to K 7th
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	21. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq	22. B to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q sq
9. Q takes B (ch)	P to Q 3d	23. Kt to Q 6th	R to K 2d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	P takes Q	24. K R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
11. B takes Q	P to K B 3d	25. B to R 4th	P to K Kt 3d
12. Kt to Q 2d	B to K 3d	26. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
13. B to K R 4th	Kt to K 2d	27. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K to his sq
14. Castles on K R's side	Kt to K Kt 3d	28. P to K 7th	Kt to Q 2d
		29. Kt mates.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 632.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q 7th, B at Q 2d, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 2nd and 3rd, K 2nd, and Q Kt 3d.  
Black: K at Q 5th, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 633.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

White: K at his R 8th, Bs at K Kt 5th and Q Kt 7th, Kts at Q B 3d and 6th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K 2nd, K B 4th, and Q 4th.  
Black: K at K R 4th; Ps at K B 4th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—All doubts respecting the Congress of 1851 must now have been removed from the minds of even the most sceptical; the Committee of Management appointed by the St. George's Club, being one that must command the confidence and cordial sympathy of every well-wisher to the game of Chess. It now rests with provincial amateurs to support the good cause by their assistance. Often have they complained that so few games, contested by really first-rate players, have lately appeared in print. It has been urged that there were many matches played between De La Bourdonnais and McDonnell, but that only one contest has taken place between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant. The Congress must show them that there exists no longer the spirit of lethargy. My object in troubling you with these remarks is to point out how, by a very unobjectionable process, the funds of the Congress may be increased. Besides subscriptions from individuals, which I trust, will be numerous, I would propose that a series of matches be at once played in all the clubs of Great Britain. These matches can be played, each for a small stake, which should be appropriated to the general subscription. Let provincial clubs rest assured that they themselves will be gainers by the adoption of this plan. This Congress, properly managed, and these matches all pointing towards it, will not be of temporary influence, but add an energy hitherto unknown to the efforts of Chess clubs throughout the world. Can we forget, sir, the impulse given to Chess by the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant?—an impulse which vibrated, perhaps unconsciously, through the whole of this kingdom. Its effect in the provinces was electrical. The players who sprang from it exceed the fabled brood of the Hydra. How much greater, then, ought to be the result of a Congress, with players from all parts of the world as its representatives! I thought it to be the duty of a provincial rather than a London player to point out the immense importance of this Congress in its future influence on provincial clubs, as well as in the momentary pleasure which it will afford all zealous amateurs. It was for this reason that I was not reluctant to take up your valuable space.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
Oxford, Hermes Chess-club, December, 1850. OXONIENSIS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The pupils of this institution held their second social soirée on Monday evening: Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, and other influential merchants and gentlemen being present. Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided on the occasion, and delivered an interesting address, in which he dwelt upon the important influence which the Exhibition of 1851 would exert upon the arts in general, and upon that of design in particular. Mr. Joseph Brotherton recommended the establishment of a museum in connexion with the school. Taste, he argued, was not intuitive; the eye must be tutored, and it could only be tutored by comparisons, facilities for making which such museums would afford. Mr. Brotherton referred to the Museums Bill, which he and others had been instrumental in carrying—a bill which empowered the levy of a rate of a halfpenny in the pound to provide buildings for the reception of works of art, &c., and he recommended the directors of the school to endeavour to bring their institution within the operation of this act. Mr. Cobden, M.P., also made reference to a local rate for the support of the school. He was not fond, he said, of Government interference; but he would say that, if a local rate in Manchester could be legitimately raised for anything in the shape of education, it might be raised for the purpose of supporting a school of design. He would rather have money raised by a local rate than derived from the Exchequer, because, if locally raised, it would be better applied. If money was raised where it was spent, it was well looked after; there was very little jobbing about its disposal, while there was a great deal of jobbing about money dispensed from the central Government. One halfpenny in the pound upon the Manchester assessment would realise the sum of £2500 a year; while, if Salford were to join in the movement, upwards of £3000 might be secured for the support of the school, and for the establishment of a museum. (Hear, hear.) The company were afterwards addressed by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford; by Mr. J. A. Hammersley, head master of the school; and by other gentlemen. The rooms of the institution, all of which were thrown open, were decorated with the productions of the pupils, some of the paintings and drawings being of a very superior character.

DARING BURGLARIES.—UPWARDS OF £600 STOLEN.—One of the most daring burglaries which has disgraced Herefordshire was perpetrated in the parish of Longtown, during the night succeeding Saturday last. Between twelve and one o'clock the house of Mr. Pritchard, a freetholder, living in the above parish, was forcibly entered by three men, who, by means of a shovel and axe, broke open the door, at which one of them then kept guard, whilst the other two entered the house to search for money. Mrs. Pritchard had contrived to remove from a cupboard some gold, which she threw into a sack of barley-meal. The men, however, succeeded in finding a £5 note, a sovereign, 2s. in silver, and a bank receipt for £600, after which they sat down and regaled themselves with the best fare which Mr. Pritchard's house afforded, and "ate, drank, and were merry." During the time they were thus employed Mr. Griffiths made his escape from the house in his shirt, to the house of Mr. Griffiths, about half a mile distant from his own; but, on his return with assistance, the villains had fled. At the time they entered the house there were no other persons therein, except Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and a little girl. Each of the gang had a handkerchief tied round his head, so as to conceal his features, the eyes, nose, and mouth being only just distinguishable. During the night of Tuesday week the shop of a poor widow, named Parry, in the same place, was broken into, and a number of things were stolen. It would appear that the parties who perpetrated this burglary were regular practitioners and adepts in their calling, as they effected an entrance through the panel of a very thick door.

CONFLAGRATION AT THE CHARTHAM PAPER-MILLS.—One of the most destructive conflagrations known for many years in the county of Kent broke out at an early hour on Monday morning, involving the destruction of highly valuable property, and throwing some 130 or 150 workpeople out of employ. The scene of this disaster was the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. Weatherby, situate at Chartham, about three miles from Canterbury. The premises were 260 feet in length, and of proportionate width, and were divided into separate buildings used severally for boiling, drying, rolling, &c. Large stocks of paper finished, or in various stages of manufacture, were on hand. The fire was first accidentally discovered by the workmen who went to get the machinery into gear, and it was at first attempted to stifle the flames. It was found necessary to send for the engines from Canterbury; and, before these could arrive, the whole range of building was wrapped in flames. When the engines had been brought to bear on the fire, several hours elapsed before any mastery over the flames could be acquired. The engine-houses, machine-rooms, drying-house, and stores, were more or less consumed; and, although a considerable portion of the machinery has been saved, the loss is estimated as greater than the amount of the united insurances effected in the Kent, Sun, and National Mercantile Offices for £16,000. Of the origin of the fire nothing is as yet known, further than that it was in or near the drying-room.

TRANSMISSION OF BASE COIN BY RAILWAY.—On Friday week a parcel, supposed to contain base coin, lying at the London and North-Western Railway parcel-office, at Manchester, directed "William Johnson, Railway Station, Manchester; to be left till called for," was fetched away by a man, who signed "William Johnson." He was followed to No. 12, Clock-alley, Manchester, and on the police going in shortly afterwards they saw the parcel lying on a table, and found, wrapped up in a quantity of rags and paper, 22 half-crowns and four crowns, all base coin. The parties in the house were taken into custody.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—On Sunday last, the chapel recently erected in North Woodside-road, Glasgow, by the Roman Catholic body, was opened for divine worship according to the formulae of their communion. After the celebration of high mass, the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch, the senior Vicar-Apostolic of this district, delivered an appropriate sermon embracing the opportunity to give utterance to the gratulations suggested by the event of the day. The chapel was crowded, admission being by ticket. It is dedicated to Saint Joseph, and is really a neat and handsome edifice. Externally there is little ornament presented—all is plainness and simplicity; but the interior is richly decorated. It is calculated to accommodate near 800 persons. The Rev. Daniel Gallacher has been presented to the pastoral charge of the congregation. Thus a fourth chapel of this kind has been added to those formerly existing in Glasgow, while another, situated in the Townhead district is rapidly approaching completion.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with the loss of three lives, occurred on the Leeds and Selby Railway on Monday. The place where the fatal occurrence happened was not far from the Milford junction, where the Leeds and Selby line joins the York and North-Midland line. A heavily-laden luggage train had proceeded from Leeds, and, on arriving at a rather steep ascent on the line called the Milford Bank, the engine was found incapable of dragging it up, or the speed at which it would be able to accomplish the ascent was so slow that those in charge of the train deemed it advisable to divide it into two parts. With the former part they proceeded to the summit of the bank, intending to return with the engine for the portion left behind. That portion, however, by its own momentum, or from some other cause, was set in motion, and went back with increasing velocity down the incline, where it came into collision with another luggage train proceeding from Leeds on the same line of rails. The collision was so violent that the engine and tender were smashed to pieces, and the engine-man, the stoker, and another man (employed as a pointsman), were all killed, or received such injuries as caused their death the same evening. Two of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, if not all, were married, and have left widows and children.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday morning, between four and five o'clock, as Mr. Fearn, a butcher, in Birmingham, was proceeding thence in his gig, accompanied by a friend, to attend Warwick fair, when about six miles from Birmingham he was attacked by six ruffians, who dragged him from the gig, while the reins having been cut, his friend was started off in the gig at a furious rate towards Solihull. Mr. Fearn maintained a resolute contest with the villains for some time, but ultimately was laid insensible on the ground, and they succeeded in carrying off £223 in cash. His friend, when the horse came to a pause, gave the alarm, and brought assistance to Mr. Fearn, who was dreadfully beaten about the head. Four men, two of whom Mr. Fearn identified as amongst his assailants, were taken during the day.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR SHOT.—A young man, giving the name of Tyrell was brought before the magistrates at Manchester on Monday, charged with shooting a young man named Joseph Haigh, about seven days ago. The prisoner, who had surrendered voluntarily, said he was sleeping at a lodging-house in Hutton-street, and about three o'clock in the morning he heard some one attempting to force the back door and the back window-shutters alternately. He looked out from the back bed-room window, and saw two men there. He told them to desist, and threatened to fire if they did not. One man still persisted, and Tyrell, having a large sum of money in his pocket, and suspecting that these men had some knowledge of it, he in his alarm fired a pistol at the man who was still vigorously attempting to force the door. The man then exclaimed "D—n your impudence!" and went away. The prisoner did not know whether the charge took effect at the time, but called a policeman, and told him what he had done. Haigh, it appears, received the charge in one shoulder, and went away. Next day he called at a dispensary for something to dress his wound, but stating that he had fallen down some cellar steps. The neglect has now rendered it doubtful whether he will recover, and hence inquiries were made for the gentleman who fired the shots, which induced him to surrender. Haigh has been once convicted of burglary. The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each.

PLATE ROBBERIES.—Nottingham has for several weeks past been the scene of several robberies of plate, jewellery, &c., and the manner in which an entrance has been effected into the premises so nearly accords that the police authorities are of opinion that the whole of the burglaries have been committed by the same gang. On Sunday night, a robbery of jewellery, &c., took place on the premises of Mr. Joshua Driver, jeweller, &c., Long-row, in that town. The plan by which the robbery was effected is extraordinary. Mr. Driver's back premises are connected with the Crown Hotel yard; and it appears that the thieves scaled a very high wall in that yard, broke a pane of glass in Mr. Driver's kitchen, and the aperture thus formed was sufficiently large to allow of a boy being put through. It is supposed that the lad, having thus gained admission, supplied the robbers with all the valuables he could lay his hands on. Mr. Driver does not sleep on the premises, and the boy had, therefore, the whole range of the premises without fear of being disturbed. Amongst the property stolen were upwards of sixty valuable brooches, a number of Geneva watches, a quantity of costly chains and watch-guards, &c.

The value of the property stolen has not yet been ascertained; but, from the quantity of plate and jewellery scattered about the premises, there is every reason to suppose the robbers were disturbed.—Similar small apertures, allowing just sufficient room for the body of a boy, were made on the premises of Mr. Sulley and Mr. Travell, at Nottingham, a short time ago.—Another daring burglary was effected on the premises of the late Mayor of Nottingham (W. Roworth, Esq.), of Sherwood Hill, near that town. This robbery took place on Sunday morning, while the family were attending Divine worship; and, although the property stolen was considerable—comprising a valuable assortment of plate and £27 in gold—the thieves, in this case, also, are supposed to have been disturbed.—A burglary was also effected on the premises of Mr. Williams, book-seller, &c., Carlton-street, Nottingham, on the previous Friday night, and gold to the amount of £15 and other valuable property stolen. The police are actively on the alert, and we trust the burglars will ere long be apprehended. The town and neighbourhood were never, at any former period, so infested with thieves.

CAPTURE OF DARTMOOR CONVICTS.—On Friday week, three convicts, that had made their escape on the previous Wednesday from Dartmoor Prison, were seen to pass through West-street, Exeter, and were shortly afterwards captured. They stated that they had entered Plymouth during Wednesday night, and, being informed of the London road, for which they inquired, passed several policemen in Exeter-street, and arriving at the Laira-gate, toll being demanded, and not having any money, got over the walls, and proceeded through Ivybridge, through Buckfastleigh, and on to Ashburton. Their sufferings and privations during the three days were very great, having existed for some time on corn which they pulled from a stack, and some field turnips.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAMSGATE.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, two men, known as Bob Kidd and Jerry Doughty, left the harbour for the purpose of hauling their cod lines. When they started the weather looked very dull and windy, and it is presumed that a sudden squall upset the boat, as it was seen at sea bottom upwards. No tidings whatever have been heard of the men, and the presumption is, that they are drowned. Two widows and nine children are left destitute.

ALARMING COLLISIONS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Monday evening, during the density of the fog, two very serious collisions happened on the Eastern Counties Railway, which involved serious injury to a number of individuals. The first mishap occurred to the half-past four o'clock train to Hertford, which stops at the intermediate stations between Bishopsgate and Stratford. A quarter of an hour after its departure from London, viz. at a quarter to five, the express-train to Enfield leaves, and it appears, does not stop between the terminus and Tottenham. It seems that the Hertford train was behind its time on arriving at Stratford; but this was unavoidable, from the density of the fog. While the Stratford passengers were alighting, the Enfield express was heard approaching, and it dashed into the rear of the Hertford train, doubling up a second-class carriage, wherein were seated, it is said, upwards of twenty passengers, and throwing the latter part of the train off the line. The screams of the injured occupants are described to have been of the most painful character; and, as if to add to their sufferings, the fog, coupled with the steam and smoke, completely obscured the position of the unfortunate parties. Although the numerous staff of officers attached to the works at Stratford were immediately on the spot, much delay necessarily transpired ere they could all be extricated. It was then discovered that the chief portion of the persons in the carriage were sadly hurt, more or less. Having been carefully removed to the waiting-rooms of the station, and several medical gentlemen having been sent for, it was found necessary to despatch several to the London Hospital, while others had their injuries attended to on the spot, and were removed to neighbouring taverns.

The second collision took place shortly before eleven o'clock, close to the Brick-lane goods depot. It was the last train up from Colchester, due at Bishopsgate at half-past ten. It was proceeding at a very cautious rate, and, within a short time after leaving the Mile-end station, it was run into by the Norwich express. The shock was fearful. The last carriage of the Colchester train was a third-class, in which were a number of passengers on a Christmas excursion to their friends in London. So great was the concussion that it appeared a perfect wreck; the end, roof, and sides were demolished, and how the unfortunate passengers escaped mortal injury, appeared to the casual observer most miraculous. Many of them were bleeding from wounds in their heads and several parts of their bodies. As in the former instance, the density of the atmosphere added to the alarm. Several passengers in other parts of the train sustained contused injuries. On the arrival of the train at Bishopsgate many more were seen in a similar predicament; but it is gratifying to state that no broken limbs were amongst those injured. Mr. Hancorn, a surgeon residing near the terminus, and who had been called by the company to those injured on the previous occasion, was in the train, and immediately offered his services in alleviating those most hurt.

An official inquiry has been instituted by the Directors into the circumstances of this two-fold calamity, but nothing further of importance has been elicited than the details above given, except that the aggressive trains, in both instances, were going at a rapid rate, instead of the cautious pace of three miles an hour fixed by the company's rules, to be observed in fogs.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR INJURIES.

The following is an accurate list of the passengers who sustained injury by the collision of the Enfield and Hertford trains at Stratford, compiled by Mr. Hancorn, the surgeon:—

IN THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—Miss Ann Oliver, aged 38, of Enfield; comminuted fracture of both legs. Mr. John Kirby, aged 35, a plumber and glazier, carrying on business at Tottenham; compound fracture of right thigh, and fracture of the left leg. Mr. Thomas Airey, aged 31, clerk at the Bank of England, residence at Tottenham; fracture of both bones of the right leg.

SUFFERERS AT OTHER PLACES.—Miss Mills (at Stratford), residence not mentioned; toe cut off, next one fractured, right leg seriously bruised, and various contused wounds on both legs. John Pay, a labourer in Norfolk; seriously bruised. Mr. James Robinson, of Edmonton; smashed elbow joint, amputation requisite. A man, name unknown; laceration of the knee, and other injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Head (of the firm of Charrington and Co., the brewers); the wife, contused right leg; similar injury received by Mr. Head, but not so extensively. Mr. Clark; laceration of the knee. Mr. Hooper, of Leighton, connected with the East India House; face lacerated. Mr. Hooper, Jun.; broken leg. Mrs. Greaves of Waltham; bruised, and other injuries; and Master Greaves; thigh broken.

The sufferers by the second collision are thus described in the same report.—Alfred Turner, apparently a farm labourer, belonging to Norfolk; bruised legs. Charles Taylor, a boy about seven years old; laceration of the head. Mrs. Griggs, of 19, Princes-street, Tottenham-court-road; injured. Mr. Blunderdell, 36, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square; bruised shoulder. Daniel Clive; contused leg. Mr. Maldon; eye lacerated. Maria Turner; severe blow on the head, and otherwise much injured. Mrs. Elizabeth Gowers; contused wounds. Harriett Turner; bruised leg. John Sutherland; severe cut and blow on the head; and Mrs. Hart and her child, severely bruised and otherwise injured.

The last accounts of the state of the unfortunate parties in the hospital pronounce them to be going on favourably.

SAN FRANCISCO, IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.

We have to thank Mr. Frank Marryat, author of "Sketches in Borneo," son of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., for the original of the accompanying illustration. Mr. Marryat is now in California, with a view of writing a descriptive account of that extraordinary country.

On one side of the picture is the beach; and in front are the extensive premises of Starkey, Brothers, and Co., including a large iron warehouse, the first erection of the kind in California. The motley population in the street includes Chinese labourers, Yankees, and natives driving bullock-carts; whilst on horseback is a Californian Mexican, in the rich and picturesque costume of the country.

Among the latest received intelligence from the Gold Region, is the following from the *Placer Times*, of October 26:—

"It is very difficult at the present time to collect information as to the productiveness of the various mines of California. Even the number of persons employed upon the various rivers is but to a limited extent known. Those who have travelled extensively through the country, and explored the various rivers high up into the mountains, of course can form very correct conclusions; but there are comparatively few who have done this. Most miners have but partially explored the country, and even those who have made extensive examinations, have felt but little inclination to convey the information to others. For this reason we the more willingly lay the estimates which we give below before our readers, believing, although they are somewhat imperfect, that they will be of use to those who have not had the leisure or inclination to make thorough examinations. The estimates which we give include the mining regions from Feather River, upon the north, to the Cosumnes, upon the south, which contains, at the least, two-thirds of all the miners employed in the country. The mining region from Feather River commences below the foot-hills of the mountains, some 30 miles from Marysville, and extends back upon the mountains for something like 80 miles. There are probably not less than 9000 persons at work upon this river. The most productive portions of the past season have been in the foot-hills and upon the south fork of the river. It is the general impression that the sum averaged by miners upon this river has been about six dollars per day to the man. This, allowing 24 working days to the month, would give, for five months (as much, probably, as most of the miners will labour during the mining season), for each miner 120 dollars per month, and 600 dollars for the five months, producing an aggregate of 5,400,000 dollars. The Yuba, with its tributaries, Deer Creek, Gold Run, &c., has a population of about 30,000. The mines in this region have, in many instances, paid more than those of any other portion of California; but there has been a large number who have succeeded but poorly, which has reduced the average to each man to something less than that upon Feather River. Upon this stream we believe the average has not been over four dollars to each person employed. This would give for the total amount of gold dust taken out in five months 14,400,000 dollars. Bear River, the next stream upon the south, contains, probably, a population of 3000. This stream, although no very large amounts have been realized by persons, has produced, on an average, say 4 dollars to each miner, which will give in the aggregate 1,440,000 dollars. The American River, we presume, contains a population of 16,000, distributed on its tributaries as follows:—5000 upon the North Fork, 5000 upon the Middle Fork; and 6000 upon the South Fork, which, at 5 dollars





BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT.

as the average, would produce, as above, in five months, 9,000,000 dollars. This would give, in the aggregate, for Feather, Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers, together with their tributaries, the sum of 30,240,000 dollars, as the product of the labour of 57,000 persons. This sum, we believe, is as near an average of the produce of the mines upon the rivers named for the past five months as can well be ascertained at the present time. We have, in our estimate, taken but a portion of the mining region of California, as our readers will see; but we presume the quantity of gold dust taken from these streams, or from their immediate neighbourhoods, constitutes at least two-thirds of all the gold taken from the mines of California. The quantity obtained by miners during the last winter was small in proportion to what it ought to have been. Miners then looked forward to the opening of spring, anticipating far richer diggings in the beds of rivers when the waters should subside. In anticipation of rich harvests, the winter was suffered to pass without proper exertions upon the part of the miners."

#### THE MASSACRE IN ALEPPO.

##### BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT.

The large and formidable tribe of Bedouins occupying the country around Palmyra acted a conspicuous part in the recent revolt and massacre at Aleppo. The Bedouins consider themselves the primitive aristocracy of the Desert, and it is true enough, so far as that they have never been conquered, nor were they ever in subjection at any time to foreign powers. The few who become permanent residents near large cities acknowledge a kind of submission to the powers that be, but more from necessity than choice; as, by this means, they can favour their own tribes in the Desert, and thus carry on an intercourse with the bazaars, which their brethren of the Desert dare not do with impunity when at variance with the town or city authorities, which is very generally the case. This tribe exert their authority over travellers and caravans very often in no very agreeable manner—exact their black mail, and pillage whole villages like a flight of locusts, as they sweep through a country. Their Sheikhs are generally mounted on thoroughbred Arab mares, whose speed exceeds that of any of our first-rate racing steeds in Europe, for a given time.

The Bedouin, on going on an express, prepares his favourite mare, by allowing her some camel's milk at night, and some raw beefsteak to masticate and champ in her mouth in the morning, an hour before starting. The writer of this lived for a considerable period in an encampment of the Anysee tribe of Arabs, one of the largest and most powerful of the Desert, and can speak from observation. They are remarkably hospitable, yet still a strange compound of humanity—treat you well to-day, and send out scouts beyond their frontier and plunder their guest on the next, if he were not as liberal in his presents as they hoped, from the deference and attentions shown him during his stay. Their tents and mode of life are exactly the same now as in the days of Ishmael; and it is very remarkable that their mode of cooking animal food—entire animals especially—resembles in every particular that of the New Zealanders; their war-cry and dance is also somewhat similar, or at least as nearly so as pure Arabic and the Maori language can assimilate.

The only object the Bedouins could have had in joining the Moslems of Aleppo on this late occasion, was from the hope of gaining something by pillage they are independent of the Government as regards conscription, and they are less fanatical towards Christians than the town Moslems. There are Christian sects amongst some of the Bedouin tribes in the Hourane, east of Damascus. Bedouins have a great dislike to stay, for a night even, in or near any of the large towns or cities, and live very simply; partake of very little animal food; enjoy good health to a very advanced period of life; never suffer from the diseases incidental to the natives of the East, resident in large populous cities; are never known to suffer from epidemic disease—a strong argument in favour of the fact, that all such subjects resolve themselves into a question of pure air, and thus simplify our future sanitary precautions very materially. The tribe of Bedouins represented in our Engraving, range the country from the Euphrates to the south, as far as the Jordan; indeed, may be said to be in the possession of the whole country from Dan to Beer-sheba, and from the Mediterranean to the eastward as far as Medina and Mecca. They obtain a bagsheesh from the Turkish Government for the safe escort of the Mecca caravan, which leaves Damascus, sometimes as large as seventy and eighty thousand people, and are joined by the great Cairo caravan, consisting of as many more; but of late years there is a great falling-off in the numbers, pomp, and importance of these caravans. At one time the train of camels and harem of a noble descendant of the Prophet extended along a desert track some fourteen miles in length, strung together at a short distance as camel or dromedary caravans are harnessed in marching order. The Bedouins imagine that people partake of the qualities of the animal food they live upon; consequently, they not only reject strong meat as unclean, but, from this motive, those tribes that live on camels' flesh are said to be very vindictive, and those tribes eating dried locusts are exceedingly volatile.

\*\*\* In our next Number we purpose giving a Portrait of the Pasha o Aleppo, and a brief memoir of his life, as being, at this moment, an interesting personage. His deposition is not likely to affect his promotion in another Pashalic, for he could not have acted otherwise under the circumstances.

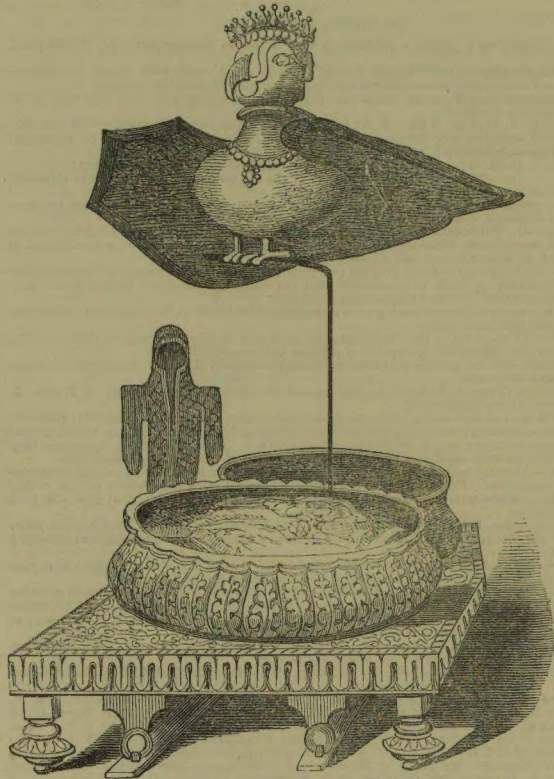
#### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

##### MEMORIALS OF TIPPOO SAIB.

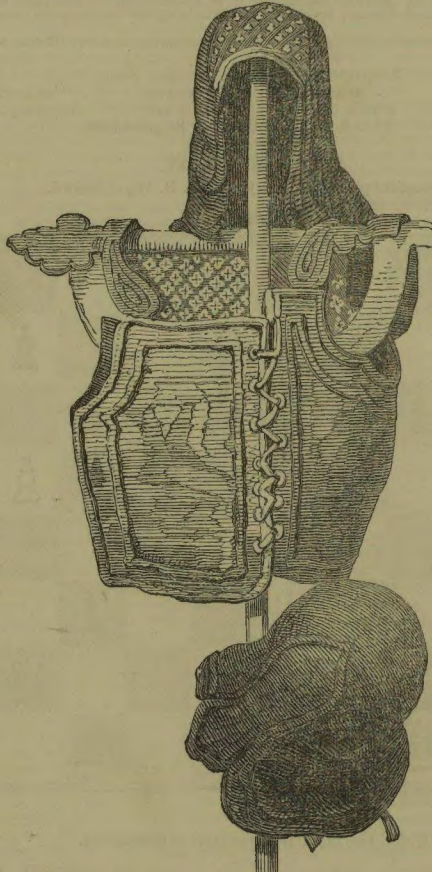
The Museum of the Hon. East India Company, at their House, in Leadenhall-street (liberally opened to the public without fee), is rich in what may be termed the curiosities of conquest. We have engraved two interesting specimens.

First is Tippoo Saib's Howdah, being the seat used in elephant riding. It is composed of silver, and contains two seats; the inferior one being for an attendant. The bird, which forms a canopy, is likewise of silver; the inside of the wings is coloured, and the eyes are said to be composed of precious stones. The padded shirt and head-piece in the same group belonged, it is stated, likewise to Tippoo Saib.

Next is a quilted Corslet, formerly worn by Tippoo Saib. It is lined with blue diaper. With it are two quilted Mahratta Head-pieces, belonging to the same.



HOWDAH, PADDED SHIRT, AND HEAD-PIECE OF TIPPOO SAIB.



QUILTED CORSLET AND MAHRATTA HEAD-DRESS, WORN BY TIPPOO SAIB.



STREET VIEW IN SAN FRANCISCO, FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.



# NIMROUD SCULPTURES, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

FOREMOST among the novelties at this truly national establishment, and especially fitted for the gratification of the holiday visitors, are the Nimroud Sculptures, the last arrival of which we have already in part illustrated.—(See page 484.) We now resume our descriptive details:—

No. 3 of the present series is a colossal figure of a winged man or divinity. It is in higher relief than the former Sculptures from Nimroud, and of greater dimensions, being 13 feet in height. The head of this figure is turned towards the spectator; but he resembles, in position, the other winged figures of the collection, holding in his right hand the fir cone, and in his left the square basket. The dress is also like those we have formerly described, consisting of the egg-shaped two-horned cap, the short fringed tunic, and long furred mantle. We have illustrated this magnificent specimen.

No. 4 is identical in all respects with the last described, except that the body is turned towards the left, from which we surmise they were companion guardians of some Assyrian portal, or, as painters say, pendant subjects. These slabs have been seen in two, for the convenience of transport. The alabaster employed is of a mottled kind, differing in this respect from the material of the other sculptures. In point of style, we are inclined to think these figures inferior to the other works of art in this collection; the hands are large, the wrists thicker than the ankles, and the legs feeble for the upper part of the figure. Both these figures must have been long exposed to the rain, for the whole surface is corroded, and the features are water-worn in a remarkable degree.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, we presume, were taken from the same chamber of the palace at Nimroud, as the slabs are nearly of the same size, measuring all of them 7 feet 8 inches in height, and about 6 feet 8 inches in width. No. 5 represents a winged divinity, with the egg-shaped and two-horned head-dress, the hair and beard curled in the mode so often described. He faces to the left of the spectator, and upholds in his upraised right hand the fir cone, and in his left the basket. As usual, he wears the short fringed tunic and long fringed mantle, which has likewise the embroidered border; but in the present situation of these *reliefs* it is impossible to make out the device. In his belt appear two daggers. The usual tassels, sandals, earrings, bead necklace, armlets, and rose and star clasp bracelets, so frequently described, are all duly exhibited. The second figure of this slab, having his back to the last, and therefore facing to the right, is that of one of the King's beardless chamberlains or officers. He is clad in a long fringed embroidered robe and short furred mantle, and wears earrings, necklace, armlets, and bracelets, and he holds his bow in his left hand, and in his right the whip-like instrument we have before mentioned, as apparently indicating command. Over his shoulder is slung his quiver full of arrows, the heads of which are so perfect as to show the indentation for receiving the bow-string. His sword scabbard is ornamented with two fighting lions, but the hilt has no device. Across the entire slab run twenty lines of cuneiform inscription.

Nos. 7 and 8 were Engraved in our Journal of last week.—(See page 484.)

No. 9.—In this slab are two figures, both facing the left. The eunuch precisely resembles the last in his dress; but, instead of the fly-flap, he holds in his right hand the instrument of authority, and in his left the bow. Behind this officer is a divinity, in every respect resembling the others of this series, exhibiting in the contour of the limbs an herculean strength, and in the position of the legs an unchangeable stability.

No. 10.—This slab is the only one of the series unbroken. It contains a figure of a divinity precisely like the former, and the whole-length portrait of the King holding two arrows in his right hand, and resting his left on his bow. His dress is so exactly similar to that before detailed, that further description is unnecessary. It may be observed that his bow is less angular in its curve than in the other representations, although its efficiency is still very problematical.

No. 11 was also illustrated last week. Numerous fragments, some of which are those of an enormous bull, in the same style of art as Nos. 3 and 4, complete this collection.

The foregoing includes the whole of the last arrival from Nineveh; but next week we purpose continuing the catalogue by describing and explaining those subject pieces of the former importation which we have not yet furnished in detail. Thus, in the absence of any regular or numerical arrangement of these remarkable records, the minuteness with which we have entered into each particular piece of sculpture, will render our catalogue a guide available to every visitor to the British Museum, and one which will possess the further advantage that it can be resumed from time to time, as fresh discoveries reach this country, without interfering with the arrangement of those which we have previously published. J. B.

(From a Correspondent.)

I have no doubt that to many of your readers the question contained in this letter will be nothing new; but as none have given expression to it, I venture to do so. It is stated that the ruins of Nimroud have been buried for a period of not less than 2500 years; now I find in those ruins that the Assyrian Empire, or at least the object of Assyrian worship, is represented by a winged lion or a winged bull; and I have little doubt that the Empire was known in the days of her existence, and in the periods immediately subsequent, under this symbol, since which period in ancient history we do not hear of its use as symbolical in reference either to the Assyrian or any other empire or kingdom. Venice, it is true, has, for a long period, had a winged lion for its symbol; but this does not affect the question. Now, I find, in the 7th chapter of the prophecies of Daniel, that the Babylonian Kingdom (which was a part of the Assyrian Empire) was represented under this very figure of a lion with eagle's wings. Might not this be used justly as a strong argument for the antiquity of Daniel's prophecies, and that they were written at a time when the Assyrian Empire was remembered, or the Babylonian Empire (its most important part) was known by this figure. Allow me to refer your readers to the whole of the 7th chapter, and to the 2nd chapter also, in which (under the figure of an image of divers metals) the same successive empires are spoken of. On this point all writers are agreed.

I write only a first impression.

A. M.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW MEDAL.**—Mr. Peter Whelan, has just produced a handsome fac-simile (about the size of a half-crown) of the medal, with the inscription of *Strages Hugonotorum*, struck by order of Pope Gregory XIII. to commemorate the St. Bartholomew's Eve of 1572, when more than 3000 Protestants were massacred in Paris only, and many thousands more throughout France, by order of King Charles IX.

**PRESENTATION OF PLATE.**—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the students in the classical department of the Manchester Free Grammar School, presented the Rev. N. Germon with a handsome silver epergne, as a memorial of their respect and esteem for the uniform kindness and impartial conduct which he has shown whilst fulfilling the duty of "High Master."

The estates of the following nobility and gentry, recently deceased, have paid probate and administration duties on the following amounts:—Lord Newark, £20,000; Countess of Marlborough, £1800; Countess of Blessington, £1000; Sir J. W. Marshall, £14,000; W. Marshall, £50,000; P. Tatlock, £60,000; W. Willett, £85,000; T. Wing, £50,000; T. Wade, £40,000; J. Hasler, £140,000; and J. B. Boothby, £25,000.

## PLYMOUTH A GOVERNMENT MAIL-PACKET STATION.

MONDAY, the 16th instant, was an important day for Plymouth, or then the port was first opened as a Government Mail-Packet Station. The Corporations of Plymouth and Devonport conveyed the first despatch of Cape mails from the Post-office in grand procession through the town to the screw-steamer *Bosphorus*, waiting to receive them.

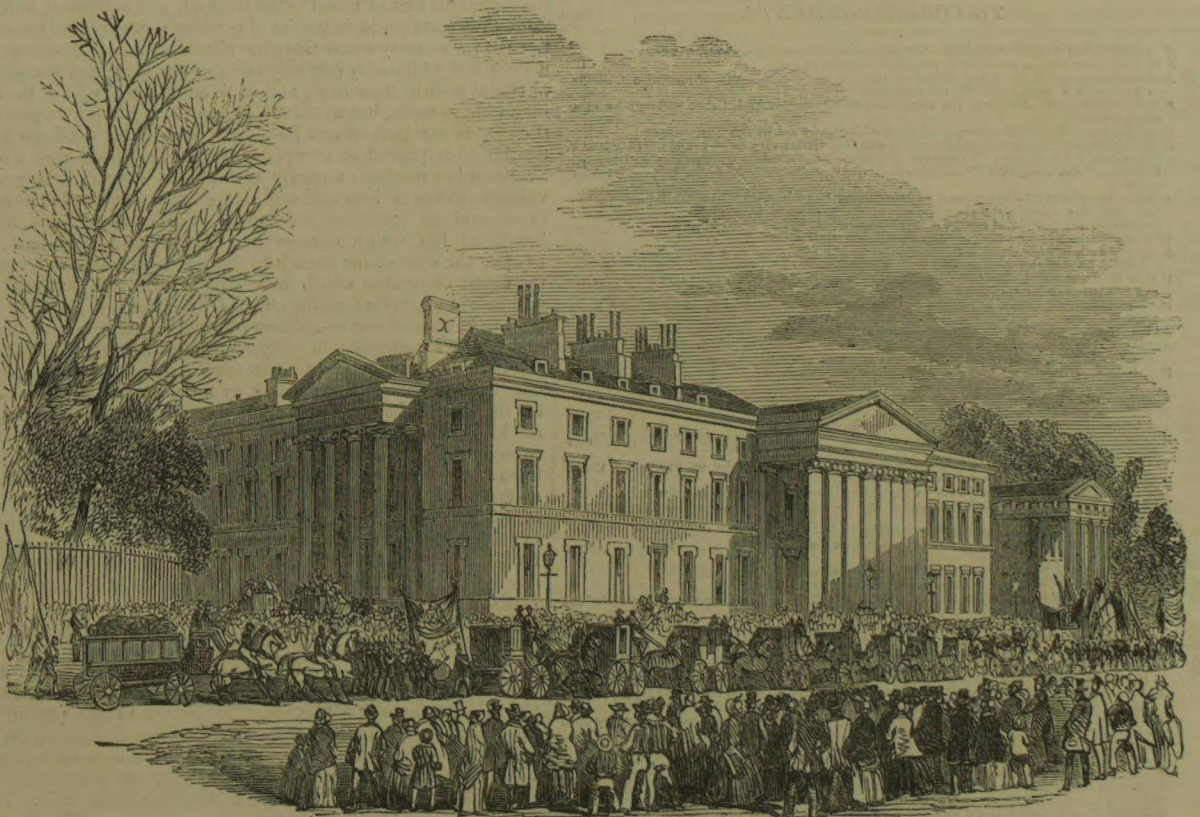
Our Artist has sketched the procession passing the theatre. In the evening the Mayor and Corporation gave a grand dinner to the directors of the Screw Steam-ship Company, in honour of the occasion.

The procession consisted of flags and banners, bands of the Royal Marines and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from the Citadel; flags and banners borne by sailors from her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, &c. In an open carriage, drawn by four white horses, were seated the Mayor of Plymouth and the Mayor of Devonport, in their full robes; and the town-clerks. On the box of the carriage were two mace-bearers in robes. Next was a carriage containing the Rev. the Vicar of St. An-



NIMROUD SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—COLOSSAL FIGURE OF WINGED MAN OR DIVINITY.

draw's and others; on the box, two corporation mace-bearers in robes. Then followed about twenty carriages, containing members of the corporation and many influential persons; the band of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment; banners borne by sailors; omnibus, drawn by four white horses, and containing the post-master of Plymouth and other authorities, with the letter-bags piled up on the top; flags, &c.



GRAND PROCESSION AT PLYMOUTH, ON THE FIRST DESPATCH OF THE CAPE MAILS.



GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.  
 SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS  
 TO  
**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**  
 IN PREPARATION,  
 A MAGNIFICENT VIEW  
 OF  
**THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING**  
 DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON FOR  
**THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.**

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ALSO IN PREPARATION,  
 A SPLENDID VIEW  
 OF THE  
**INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.**

\* \* Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.  
 198, Strand, September, 1850.

**CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.**

SUNDAY, December 29.—First Sunday after Christmas.  
 MONDAY, 30.—Order of the Jesuits founded, 1535.  
 TUESDAY, 31.—Sylvester.  
 WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1851.—Circumcision. Irish Union, 1801.  
 THURSDAY, 2.—Lavater died, 1801; born, 1741.  
 FRIDAY, 3.—General Monk died, 1670; born, 1608.  
 SATURDAY, 4.—Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 4h. 2m.

**TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
 FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1851.**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 50	11 25	11 55	Tide	h m	h m	h m
			h m	h m	h m	h m
			4 5	1 10	1 35	1 55
			2 15	2 15	2 35	2 55
			3 15	3 15	3 35	3 55

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1850, will be performed Shakespeare's Play of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. James Anderson; Ophelia, Mrs. Walter Lacy. With the most successful pantomime of HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY; or, ROBBIN DE BOBBIN, and the first LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—On MONDAY, DEC. 30th, HENRY IV. (Part I.), and the Pantomime. On Tuesday, Dec. 31, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomime. On Wednesday, Jan. 1, HENRY IV. (Part I.), and the Pantomime. On Thursday, Jan. 2, TWELFTH NIGHT, and the Pantomime. On Friday, Jan. 3, HENRY IV. (Part I.), and the Pantomime. Saturday, Jan. 4, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and the Pantomime.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Christmas Holiday. Entertainments.—Enormous Success of the New Pantomime, which will be repeated every evening until further notice. In addition to the wonderful performance of the New French Equestrian Troupe, from the Hippodrome, Paris.—On MONDAY DECEMBER 30th, and during the week, Sir Walter Scott's Historical Drama of KENILWORTH. To coincide with the new Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and O'DONOGHUE; or, the White Horse of Killarney.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH IN LONDON,** for Two Nights only, on MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30th, and MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, at the THEATRE, ST. JAMES'S, being the 100th and 101st representation of his highly-popular Entertainment, THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Stalls, 4s; reserved seats, 2s; back seats, 1s, to be had at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Duff's, 65, Oxford-street; and at the Hall.—N.B. An early application for the stalls and reserved seats is particularly requested.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC-HALL,** Store-street, Bedford-square.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES Vocal and Instrumental, at the above Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th, commencing at half-past eight, being his LAST performance in London until Easter.—Tickets to be had of Messrs. C. and R. OLLIVIER, 41 and 43, New Bond-street; at the Music Shops, and at the Hall.

**DISTIN'S CONCERT.**—MR. DISTIN and HIS SONS will perform on the SAX-HORN on MONDAY, DEC. 30, at the COMMERCIAL-HALL, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA.—Tickets to be had at the Hall, and of HENRY DISTIN, 31, Cranborne-street, where may be seen the largest stock in London of Cornets, Sax-Horns, Sax-Tubas, admirably adapted for Christmas Presents.

**THE JUVENILE HARPISTS, ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, and FANNY LOCKWOOD,** will appear at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION on MONDAY NEXT, December 30, under the direction of Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, who has arranged several novelties for them to play at their re-appearance in London. They are also ready to receive Engagements for Concerts and Musical Parties.—Terms may be known of Mr. Frederick Chatterton, 8, Duchess-street, Portland-place.

**PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT,** including a Magnificent DIORAMA OF CORK HARBOUR, COVE OF CORK, GORGANE BARRA, GLENGARIFF, BANTRY BAY, VALLEY OF THE BLACK-WATER, INISALLEN, CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, ROSS CASTLE, and the far-famed

**MR. STOCQUELER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIA.**—The New Oriental DIORAMA OF LIFE and SCENES IN INDIA is NOW OPEN every Day, at Two, P.M.; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eight, P.M.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained at the Rooms, Libraries, and Music Publishers.—Doors open half an hour previous to each representation.

**A POLLONICON.**—The largest and most perfect work of Musical Mechanism in the world—five performers. Fifteen hundred pipes giving tone at the same time. As resulting from one instrument, it is really impossible to conceive the effect. DAILY at Two precisely; Second Part at Three. The Selections from the most favourite Operas, &c., arranged expressly for this extraordinary instrument, are varied each Wednesday and Saturday. Admission, One to Stalls, or Two to Galleries, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d. Carriages may be ordered at Four.

**MORNING and EVENING CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.**—The NEW DIORAMA, illustrating "LIFE and SCENERY IN INDIA," with Mr. Stocqueler's Entertaining Descriptions, now OPEN every day, at Two P.M.; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eight in the evening, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The Views comprehend Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Domestic and Military Life, Native Processions, Wild Sports, &c.—Tickets, One Shilling and Half-a-Crown, to be obtained at the Rooms; Sam's, Mitchell's, Oliver's, &c.

**EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.**—This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, Pall-Mall East. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6s. SAMUEL STEFNEY, Sec.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

A MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBER.—No. Catholic ordination holds good in that case  
 J W G.—Ireland was, at that period, essentially Roman Catholic  
 A SUBSCRIBER.—Such an article would be too long for our columns. Apply to a Catholic bookseller for a work describing the vestments  
 A CORRESPONDENT.—A view of the monument to Sir Benjamin D'Urban will appear in a week or two  
 B D.—Roman Catholic Bishops are paid in the Colonies by the British Government  
 H B B.—Cheap works on the subject, which treat the matter very fully, are the "Poor Man's Catechism," Challoner's "Catholic Christian Instruction," Bishop Hay's "Sincere Christian, and Lingard's "Catechetical Instructions," all of which can be purchased for about 4s  
 A FIRM PROTESTANT.—The second commandment is acknowledged by the Roman Catholics; but they adopt a different division of the Decalogue, their "first commandment" embodying the "first and second commandments" of the Protestant Church  
 W B (Rabbits).—A letter addressed 198, Strand, shall be forwarded  
 S G.—The dais, or high place, is the raised floor at the upper end of a hall. Mr. Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor," will best define a "Cracksmum"  
 F F, K R.—Sunderland.—The Oylbeways and Chipways are distinct tribes of North American Indians. See Mr. Catlin's book  
 E E, Watford.—Hughes's continuation of Hume and Smollett's "History of England," is an accredited work  
 ALTO, Tooting, should apply to the Secretary of the Society of Arts  
 ALBAH.—The three attempts upon the life of Louis Philippe to which you refer were by Alibaud, June 23, 1836; Menier, December 27, 1836; Darnes, October 15, 1840  
 R B, Bristol; A S, Suffolk; and E B.—We cannot inform you  
 D S T.—Should apply to the Comptroller at the General Post-office  
 A SUBSCRIBER, Dublin.—The Siamese Twins have not been disunited  
 X Y Z, Cloyne.—The badger is not amphibious  
 L, Exmouth.—The sketches shall appear as early as possible  
 J O M.—The bronzes on the Nelson Column are engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 403, 417, and 428  
 W B B, Canterbury.—Mr. Denison's cheap "Rudimentary Treatise on Clock and Watch Making," published by Weale, gives some account of Electric Clocks  
 D S L, Parkstone, is thanked for the extract, though we have not room to print it  
 A.—The article on Great Circle Sailing will be found in No. 416 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
 Z.—See the Shilling "Handbook of Oil-Painting"  
 M W M.—Mr J H Parker, of the Strand, has announced an Almanack with a full List of Public Schools  
 AQUILA, Tuxworth.—Apply to Mr Van Voort, publisher, Paternoster-row  
 J S, Edinburgh.—The Portrait suggested will appear shortly  
 ANGO-CYMO, Brecon.—Apply to Day and Haghe, Lithographers, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields  
 J T, Bolton.—Aird's "Self-Instructing French Grammar," and Surene's Dictionary  
 A TYRONE SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot inform you  
 GEORGE J, Dawlish.—The address of Messrs Houlston and Stoneman is Paternoster-row  
 J P, Maidenhead.—The impression received is from a coin of Lichius, A.D. 387—394—valueless  
 H H B, Alston.—The impression received is from a penny of Edward I. Of no value  
 E A A, Dublin, had better apply to the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The National Anthem may be had of any music-seller  
 J J, Sheffield, suggests that an India-rubber ring placed about a pocket, is a security from its being "picked"  
 A SUBSCRIBER and CONSTANT READER, Liverpool.—Received  
 MARTIN CRUZZLEWIT.—The charge is improper  
 J E H, Hartlepool.—See Bohn's "Handbook of Games"  
 W A.—The writings of the Rev Dr Hook, View of Leeds, exemplify High Church doctrine  
 XMAS.—Mr. Forrester's pamphlet is on Fort Wine  
 A JONES, Holywell.—Baumer's and Herder's works have been translated; the other two—Wachsmuth's "Universal History" and Wilken's "Crusades"—have not been translated into English. They may be had in German of Mr Nutt, foreign bookseller, Strand

J E C.—We have not room for the lines  
 T B, Cheshunt, is thanked  
 G H, Charlottetown.—Declined  
 E C M.—We cannot advise you  
 SALVATOR ROSA.—The motto is Italian  
 \* \* \* For remainder of Notices to Correspondents—See Supplement.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.  
 Companion to a Cigar.—The King of the Golden River.—Poetry of Incident.—Gold; by Alfred Crowquill.—Winged Thoughts.—The Spanish Inquisition.—Oracles from the British Poets.

**THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER** of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having received the stamp of approbation by the sale of 100,000 copies, on Saturday last, and the demand still increasing, a re-issue has been made, and Copies may still be obtained.  
 Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING. Orders received by all News-men and Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.  
 Office, 198, Strand, London.

With the PRESENT NUMBER  
**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**  
 IS PUBLISHED  
 A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

\* \* The Title-page and Index to the present Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be given with the Number for January 11, 1851.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

THE Scotch people seem at present inclined to agitate for a National Poor-rate. Suffering under an incomplete, cumbrous, and antiquated Poor-law system, which does not go the length of recognising any right whatever in the able-bodied pauper to his subsistence from the public rates, but which throws him entirely on private charity and church-door contributions, they are yet overrun with paupers. The towns swarm with unhappy creatures who have been ejected by the distressed proprietors of involved estates in the Western Highlands and Islands, and who seem to have no legal claim either on their landlords or on the public. It is thought, if the Poor-rate were made national instead of local, that these highland properties would pay a fairer share of the public burdens than they pay at present; and that, if the rate were assessed upon income, and not upon rental, those best able to pay a poor-rate would be more effectually reached than they are, or can be, under the present system.

We differ altogether from this view of the case, and think, as we have already stated, that much of the distress existing in the agricultural and pastoral districts of the remote Highlands has arisen from the want of that very local Poor-law which, even in its present partial form, the Scotch ratepayers in the great towns seem willing to abolish. As long as the law does not recognise any right in the able-bodied poor to be supported from the public rate of the parish in which they were born, so long will impoverished lairds imitate the example of the Irish proprietors of past times, and "shovel" them out upon the towns, to live or die, as they please. A National Poor-rate, even if it went the length of the English and Irish Poor-law systems, as regards the relief of the able-bodied, would not mend the matter as regards the towns. If the relief were not local, the local proprietors would continue to evict the poor as at present, wherever they were themselves too poor to find them profitable employment, and would pay their share of a National Poor-rate without the trouble of looking after the paupers, or without the spur in their sides of being compelled to diminish the numbers on their estates by the best and only safe process, that of making them cultivators. A purely agricultural and pastoral country, where land is owned in large masses, cannot maintain a numerous population upon the large farm system. The inevitable result is pauperism. The question is upon whom the burden of the pauperism ought to fall; whether it should be upon the shoulders of those who own the land in these large masses, and thus prevent its cultivation by the people, or upon the inhabitants of the towns, whose proximity gives land additional value; or upon the towns and rural districts combined. It seems to us that the English system is the only just one; and that, in striving for a different one, the Scotch towns would struggle for a curse instead of a blessing. Under a national system of rating, either in England or in Scotland, the towns would become the great receptacles and depôts of all the pauperism of the country, and the proprietors of the soil would be relieved from a duty which it is for the interest of the whole public that they should zealously perform—the duty of diminishing pauperism by the cultivation of the soil.

A Poor-law is itself an evil, as medicine is; but pauperism is worse, because it is the disease which the medicine is intended to alleviate or to remove; and the problem is how to make the necessary evil of a Poor-law as effective for its purpose as possible. It is curious, in elucidation of this subject, to note that the only two portions of the United Kingdom where large tracts of cultivable land have been allowed to lie waste—where landlords have been woefully embarrassed—where the people have been physically deteriorated—where they have increased much too rapidly for their means of subsistence—and where they have been by sure degrees reduced from the nutritious diet of bread to the cheaper, less nutritious, and at the same time more precarious, diet of potatoes—are precisely those portions of the country where there has either been no Poor-law at all, or a Poor-law which only partially recognised the right of the aged and impotent poor to their lives, and quite ignored the right of the strong man able to work, but unable to procure it. Those two portions of the empire are Ireland and Scotland; and if the southern part of Scotland has proved an exception, it has solely been that southern Scotland has not been a purely agricultural country, but possesses valuable mines of iron and coal, large textile and other manufactures, and an extensive commerce. Surely these facts, and the beneficial but rough change now in operation in Ireland, ought to open the eyes of the Scotch to the real nature of the remedy for the Celtic pauperism which now afflicts them. A National Poor-rate would aggravate rather than relieve the disease, and would tend to keep land out of cultivation, and cause a very troublesome and perilous congestion of pauperism in all the great towns, to the advantage of no one, and to the great loss of the whole country. The English Poor-law system is by no means perfect, but it is by far the best of the three systems in operation in the three parts of the kingdom; and, severe as it sometimes proves, it has neither ruined nor impoverished the landlords, nor reduced the peasantry from a diet of bread into a diet of potatoes. It may be capable of amendment, and it may produce, with many benefits, a plentiful crop of mischief; but, compared either with the present Scottish system, or with the proposed system of a national rate, it is wisdom itself. Of all the forms of centralization a centralization of pauperism into the towns would unquestionably be the worst. There are some kinds of centralization which are good for the country; but any system which should abolish the local liability for the support of and the local control of the poor, would be a national calamity. Scottish pauperism is as difficult to deal with as that of Ireland, but it proceeds from the same causes, and can only be removed or reduced in the same manner. In justice to the peasantry, the labouring population must be raised above a potato diet; and in justice to the industrious dwellers in towns, they must not be called upon to support the poor of the rural districts in addition to their own. There is but one means of checking these evils. England first, and now Ireland, has set the example. The Scotch had better follow it as fast as they can.

**COURT AND HAUT TON.**

**THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**

The courtly hospitalities of the past week have been almost exclusively confined to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince came to town, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. On arriving at the Paddington terminus, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, entered two of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to the "Crystal Palace" in Hyde-Park. Lieutenant-Colonel Reid (Royal Engineers), Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission, received the Queen and the Prince, and conducted her Majesty through the different parts of the building. Her Majesty and the Prince subsequently went to Gloucester House, Piccadilly, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The Royal party returned to Windsor Castle early in the afternoon.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the diversion of shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Earl of Lincoln, and attended by Lord Camoys, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Col. the Hon. C. Grey, and Col. Bouverie.

On Christmas Day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. The Duchess of Kent was also present at the service. In the evening the Royal dinner circle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, Mrs. Bouverie, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Glover.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Lord Camoys, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie.

The Royal family have taken their accustomed walking and pony exercise, in the grounds adjacent to the Castle, during the week.

Lord Camoys has relieved the Earl of Listowel in his duty as Lord in Waiting for her Majesty; and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been imposed for some days past, was a little better on Tuesday. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited their illustrious relative on Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock with a visit on Tuesday.

We regret to hear that the Duke of Beaufort continues indisposed at Beaufort House. The Duchess and the Ladies Somerset will pass the Christmas recess in town.

The Duke of Devonshire came to town on Saturday from Brighton. His Grace intends to pass the Christmas in town.

The Marquis of Bath was among the passengers in the Oriental Company's steam-ship the *Ripon*, which left Southampton on Friday week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne are surrounded by a large party at Bowood Park, Wilts.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Broadlands on Tuesday, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood. The noble Viscount and Viscountess will receive a large circle of guests during the holidays.

We regret to learn that Viscount Alford, M.P., continues seriously indisposed. His Lordship has not derived that benefit from his lengthened tour in the East which his medical attendants anticipated. The family are at present staying at Ashridge-Park.

Lord and Lady John Russell have gone to Woburn Abbey on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

We regret to learn that Lord and Lady Rivers have sustained a severe domestic affliction by the demise of their eldest son, the Hon. George Horace Pitt, who died on Friday afternoon, after a short illness. The hon. deceased was in his 17th year, having been born in March, 1834.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has left town on a tour of visits during the festive season.

**CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.**

**CAMBRIDGE.**

Notice of the following academical prizes for the ensuing year has been issued; viz.:

1. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, being pleased to give annually a gold medal, for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will be given this year to such resident under-graduate as shall compose the best poem on "Gustavus Adolphus."
2. For the Most Noble the Marquis of Camden's gold medal, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, the subject for the present year is "Scythia."
3. The representatives in Parliament for this University, give annually two prizes, of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Masters of Arts; and two other prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all under-graduates who shall have resided not less than seven terms at the time when the exercises are to be sent. The subjects for the present year are, for the Bachelors, "Quoniam præcipue fuerint in casu cur Religio Reformatæ quæ vocatur fines quos in Europâ intra paucos annos attigit nunquam superaverit?" For the Under-graduates, "Quomodo diversarum gentium indoles a diverso eorum sinu explicari possit?" N.B. The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1851.
4. For Sir William Browne's three gold medals, of the value of five guineas each, to such resident under-graduates as shall compose the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho; the best Latin ode, in imitation of Horace; the best Greek Epigram, after the model of the Anthologia; and the best Latin Epigram, after the model of Martial; the subjects for the present year are:—For the Greek ode, "Oraculum defectio;" for the Latin ode, "Carolus Albertus Sardinia Rex;" for the Greek epigram, "σκότος ἐμὴν φάος" for the Latin epigram, "In vitium ducit culpæ fuga."
5. The Porson Prize is the interest of £400 stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident under-graduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," part 2, act iv, scene 4:—"King Henry. Come hither Harry, sit thou by my bed," to the words "May waste the memory of the former days." N.B. The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

**CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH CENTENARY OF TRINITY HALL.**—The five hundredth anniversary of this institution, formerly formed as a school of civil law, and still doing service in the cause of legal education, was commemorated on Monday, by a grand banquet in the Hall. Sir H. J. Fust presided, supported by the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; Sir A. E. Cockburn, M.P.; Mr. Baron Alderson; Mr. Justice Talford; Mr. Wigram, M.P.; the Hon. F. Campbell, M.P., and a numerous company. The learned chairman having pledged the memory of the founder in a grace cup, and given the routine toasts, proposed "The Church," taking occasion to make a passing reference to the late Romish movement. "It is sufficient for us," said the learned chairman, "to know that this attack has been made—that it must be opposed by all means in our power—and that, if these are insufficient, others must be devised." In proposing the toast of the day, "The Old House," the chairman mentioned that Thomas Thirlby, once Bishop of Westminster, and to the present hour, "the only rightful possessor of that title," was a member of their fraternity.—Baron Alderson, in acknowledging "The Health of her Majesty's Judges," said that he could not feel alarmed because a silly elderly gentleman at Rome chose to imagine himself Gregory the Great instead of mere Pius IX.—Mr. Justice Talford proposed the health of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, and alluded to old Robert Herrick as once a member, an honour which one of the greatest novelists of the present age, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, still enjoyed.—Mr. Goulburn proposed "The English Bar," and paid a liberal compliment to Sir A. E. Cockburn, whose name, as Solicitor-General, was connected with the toast. The chairman having given their "Next merry Meeting," the party broke up, after partaking of coffee, and a large proportion then retired to the College Combination-room.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Hawtreys, to the Rectory of Kingston-Seymour, Somerset; the Rev. — Wood, to the Rectory of Lydgate, near Newmarket; the Rev. G. Urquhart, to the Rectory of Andery, with Cumbworth annexed, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. R. D. Easterly, to the Vicarage of Lasingham, Yorkshire; the Rev. John Edwards, to the Vicarage of Llanthangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. John Edwin Fell, to the Vicarage of of Acton, Suffolk; the Rev. William Hallen, to the Vicarage of Holwell, Northamptonshire; the Rev. J. W. Joyce, to the Vicarage of Dorking, Surrey; the Rev. J. Jackson, to the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London; the Rev. G. Ormsby, to the Vicarage of Fishlake, Yorkshire; the Rev. William Collings Lukis, to the Vicarage of Great Bedwyn, Wilts; the Rev. Abraham Le Sueur, to the Vicarage of the parish of Grouville, Jersey.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Wm. Conway, Curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, from the parishioners, on the occasion of his marriage; the Rev. C. E. Carles, late Lecturer at St. Mary's, Warwick, from the congregation; the Rev. George Ormsby, late Curate of Wickham, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Bellett, Incumbent, from the parishioners of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth; the Rev. Nicholas Germon, High Master of Manchester Free Grammar School, from the scholars of the upper classical department.

**VACANCIES.**—*Rectory*: South Runcton, with Holme Rectory and Watlington Rectory, Norfolk, diocese Norwich; value £595, with residence; patron, R. Peel, Esq.; Rev. J. F. Edwards, deceased. *Lectureship*: Lincoln, St. Peter-at-Arches; Rev. T. A. Scott, promoted. *Clerical Secretaryship*: Additional Curates' Society; Rev. G. Ainslie, promoted. *Mastership*: Chesterfield Grammar School, Derbyshire; Third Mastership; W. J. Acres, promoted.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## PAPAL AGGRESSION.

LORD CAMOYS has addressed a letter to the *Times*, stating why he, though one of the laity, refused to sign the address to Cardinal Wiseman. "Seeing how the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain," he says, "was prospering, I may well doubt the wisdom of petitioning for, as I may also question the policy of establishing the hierarchy. But be that as it may, when I contrast the quiescent state of the country as it was last September with the criminalations and recriminations, not unaccompanied with danger to the public peace, which have since prevailed, and still prevail—a state of irritation unfortunately aggravated by other influences, yet all the direct consequences of the publication of the Papal document, and certain pastoral accompaniment—I cannot join in an expression of thanks to the chief, though, I am sure, unintentional promoter of this wide-spread and, to the Roman Catholic body, I fear, lasting mischief."

MR. BENNETT.—The Bishop of London, in answer to an address numerously signed, has stated that he is under the painful necessity of adhering to his decision to accept Mr. Bennett's resignation.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—On Monday and Tuesday, in the current week, her Majesty's Royal bounties, in various sums, were issued to upwards of 1000 poor and aged persons, under the supervision of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, by Joseph Hanby, Esq., Secretary and Yeoman of the Alms in Ordinary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held in the board-room. The medical report stated, that from November last year up to the present day, there had been 18,683 persons admitted to its benefits, of whom 1194 were in-patients, and 2932 were out-patients. 759 poor women had been attended in child birth at their own homes, 510 were ophthalmic cases, and 12,240 were sufferers from accidents, mere or less severe.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND THEIR ENGINEERS.—On Thursday night a meeting of the engine-drivers and firemen on the southern division of the line took place at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, at which a deputation from the drivers of the northern division was present. There were also present deputations from the Great Western, Eastern Counties, Great Northern, South-Western, South-Eastern, Brighton, and other important lines. After some discussion, the following resolution was agreed to:—

That this meeting, knowing the desire the engineers and firemen engaged on the London and North-Western Railway have to keep on friendly terms with their employers, and to avoid the inconvenience to the company and the public from sudden strikes, do recommend to their fellow-workmen throughout the line to consent to the establishment of a month's notice, instead of a fortnight, as hitherto; and that the directors, in accordance with their expressed intention, not interfering with the present rate of wages, will be pleased to pass a minute of the board, guaranteeing the men now employed, or to be employed during three years from this time, from any reduction of wages, or increase in their daily labour; and that this meeting be adjourned to obtain the opinion of the men of the various districts on this proposition.

SURGICAL VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—Communications were made on Thursday from the City electric telegraph to the medical authorities at Edinburgh and Dublin, requesting them to obtain volunteer surgeons to proceed to Jamaica and other West India Islands to give assistance in the cholera cases.

STATE APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following:—"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 27.—Notice is hereby given, that the works at Windsor Castle connected with the State Apartments being now completed, the State Apartments will be open gratuitously to the public, from the 1st of January next, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be had in London (gratis) of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Moon, print-seller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; of Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; of Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, No. 96, Strand; and of Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall. Of whom also, Guide Books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's commands that payment for, or in reference to, them, be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three."

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER AT THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.—Christian Schmidt, a German, who was under examination at Marlborough-street, on a charge of having defrauded Mr. Aram Marks, silversmith and jeweller, of Far-gate, Sheffield, of a quantity of valuable property, reported to be to the extent of £200, committed suicide on Thursday. The prisoner, it appeared, fastened his handkerchief to the gas-pipe, and was enabled to effect strangulation.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, state that the trial of Allais, the spy, had not been yet brought to a close. With respect to this affair, the *Constitutionnel* charges M. Dupin with being the author of the article published in the *Debats* which first made known to the public the existence of the alleged conspiracy, the object of which was to have General Changarnier and himself assassinated. This is regarded as a new proof of the hostility of M. Dupin to Louis Napoleon.

The first-named journal contains a letter from Rome of the 14th inst., which states that the trial of the persons charged with the destruction of the confessional in the churches of the Eternal City, in May, 1849, had terminated, and that the three principal individuals accused had been condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. The murder of Count Rossi was in course of investigation by the criminal court, and it was said that there were more persons concerned in that horrid deed than had been generally supposed.

## GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Cassel of the 24th inst. state that riots had taken place between the South German troops and the Prussian garrison, which led to martial law being proclaimed, and to the arrest of the ringleaders.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—The quarterly general court of this corporation, established for the relief of seamen and the widows and children of seamen in the merchant service, was held on Tuesday at the office in Birch-lane; Mr. George Lindsay in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read and confirmed. Receivers of dues for the outports of Inverness, Strangford, and Stranraer were then appointed, and the court adjourned. Immediately afterwards, a committee was formed for the consideration of claims for relief. Thirty-five applications were received by the committee, and relief was ordered to the applicants. It appeared that during the present year upwards of 1100 applications for relief had been made, and in the great majority of these cases either permanent pension or temporary relief, as the circumstances seemed to require, had been granted.

BURIALS IN CHURCHES.—At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen, Walbrook, held last week, it was stated that, in making the alterations necessary for the restoration of the church, no less than 4000 coffins had been found, in many places piled up to the very pavement of the aisles. The whole of this pestilential mass has now been arched over with brickwork, and that again covered with concrete. The health of the congregation will, therefore, for the future, be preserved from the pernicious influences of the noxious effluvia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORDINATION.—On Saturday morning last, Cardinal Wiseman, assisted by the President of St. Edmund's College and several of the priests of the London district, held a general ordination in the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square. There were eight candidates for various degrees of ordination—one priest from St. Edmund's College, three deacons from the Oratory, two deacons and one sub-deacon from the Redemptionists at Clapham, and three received minor orders. There was rather a large attendance of spectators, as this was the first general ordination that has been held since the Reformation, the ordination of deacons having always hitherto taken place in their respective colleges. There seemed also to be some expectation that the Cardinal would address the candidates with respect to their duties on the present occasion, but nothing of the kind took place, nor were there any ceremonies beyond what are usually attended to at ordinations observed on this occasion.

NEW POOR-SCHOOLS.—On Monday, the ceremony of "opening" a new school-room for the education of the poor, took place at a public meeting held on the premises, Little James-street, Lisson-grove; Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the former being in a considerable majority; and amongst the more distinguished persons present were the Rev. Dr. Walpole, rector of the district, the Rev. R. H. Herschell, the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, &c. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were agreed to.

ISLINGTON PARISH.—A conflict is going on at this moment in the parish of Islington which is unprecedented in the history of parochial strife. The question at issue refers to the management of the Stonefield estate, and the redistribution of no less a sum than £18,000 a year. The Stonefield estate was left by a Roman Catholic gentleman, named Cloudeley, temp. Henry VIII., to the Catholic Church for the salvation of his soul by means of annual masses, as well as to give a dole to a certain number of poor persons of the parish of St. Mary. To obtain this estate from the hands of the Church for the use of the poor and the promotion of education in the parish is the object of a large body of ratepayers denominated the Parochial Reform Association, who have made several efforts to apply the funds to the relief of the poor-rates. A meeting for this purpose was held last week in Islington Church, the Rev. the Vicar presiding. After a most uproarious discussion, the adoption of the report, which suggested further examination into the object and intent of the charity and the present application of the funds, was agreed to. The meeting did not break up till nearly three o'clock in the morning.

On Christmas Day, at eleven o'clock A.M., a very interesting scene took place at the English Presbyterian Church, Chadwell-street, Middleton-square, Pentonville. The Presbytery of London met there at that time for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Walter Smith, M.A., to the office of the holy ministry, and the pastoral charge of the congregation who assemble there. The Rev. Thomas Alexander, M.A., of Chelsea, preached and presided. After

this, the Rev. W. Chalmers, of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, explained the Presbyterian polity, and Mr. Alexander offered up the ordination prayer, when the young minister was solemnly set apart by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. After this, Mr. Smith received the right hand of fellowship from the Presbytery, and Mr. Fisher, of Southwark, charged the minister and congregation. The audience was very large; in fact, the lower part of the church was full. It is a singular fact, that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith were fellow-collegians. We may add that, from the great talent and untiring zeal of the young minister, and the great esteem in which he is held by his congregation, that he will rapidly become a very popular preacher, and not only strengthen the cause of English Presbyterianism, but, in these dark days of trouble, may stand forth another faithful witness for the truth in this great metropolis. At the conclusion, Mr. Smith received the right hand of congratulation from each member of this congregation.

CHRISTMAS RELIEF TO THE INDIGENT.—The customary gifts to the poor in the metropolis and its suburbs were distributed on Christmas Eve by the parochial authorities. The annual gifts of several benevolent individuals were likewise issued. Those of the Duchess of Kent, consisting of coals, meat, bread, potatoes, blankets, and warm clothing, were distributed to the deserving poor of Kensington. The Duke of Cambridge gave directions to provide a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding for every poor family in Kew and its vicinity, as well as a supply of coals, bread, and potatoes. His Majesty the King of Hanover also transmitted £50, to be distributed amongst the deserving poor of Kew parish, which was given in beef, bread, and beer, to the recipients of his Majesty's bounty. The ward officers and parochial authorities throughout the city were indefatigable in their exertions to provide comforts for the poor; large quantities of coals and provisions were distributed in the several districts, and tickets were issued for coals from the City Kitchen. The Ladies' Association in Southwark distributed coals and oatmeal, and in some cases of extreme destitution or illness, money and warm clothing, to the poor inhabitants of Southwark and Newington. In St. Marylebone, the Ladies' Visiting Society directed 112 lb. of coals to be issued to each poor room-keeper in the parish; this gift is independent of the parochial distribution, which consists of bread, meat, potatoes, and coals; and in cases of old age or infirmity, tea, sugar, and a small sum of money are added. In other parishes similar distributions took place.

THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS, WORKHOUSES, &c., ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—The merry sound of pealing bells ushered in the great festival of all Christmas in the metropolis, and the morning, as it advanced, becoming bright and beautiful, a great number of persons started by the early trains to visit their country friends and enjoy the Christmas festivities. It was gratifying to observe that very few persons appeared in the street in a state of intoxication, as unfortunately too frequently happens to be the case. The day was observed as a strict holiday at all the Government and other public offices, except the Post-office, and no business of any kind transacted at them of a regular or ordinary nature. The inmates of the various hospitals were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding. At the Royal Free Hospital, where so many thousand sick are annually attended to and cured, a large party of the friends and supporters of that meritorious institution assembled to witness the distribution of the viands to the patients, between one and three o'clock. The poor in the metropolitan and suburban workhouses were regaled with an extra allowance, consisting of roast beef, porter, plum-pudding, &c., in accordance with the decisions of the respective boards of guardians; whilst the out-door poor, in many instances, received additional assistance in money and kind, so as to enable them to participate in the enjoyments and festivities of the season.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday (Christmas) night, a fire of a very destructive character broke out upon the premises of Mr. Clay, a stick manufacturer and turner, at No. 7, Grange-road, Bermondsey, and within a short distance of the scene of the previous extensive conflagration in the same neighbourhood. The whole of the building was soon enveloped in flames. Two spacious buildings, belonging to Mr. Jenkinson, a leather dresser, also caught fire, and appeared at one time to be beyond preservation. After three hours of hard work, the firemen succeeded in modifying the fire; but not until Mr. Clay's premises were destroyed; two spacious buildings, belonging to Mr. Jenkinson, greatly damaged; and considerable injury had been sustained by the adjoining houses from the action of both fire and water. The property was all insured.

ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—This church was numerously attended on Christmas Day, especially by its regular frequenters, though there was also a considerable number apparently drawn thither by curiosity to witness the innovations in the service. The tapers stood in solemn but unlighted dignity on the altar. The Litany was intoned as usual at this Chapel. Priests, deacons, and acolytes bowed, saluted, crossed, re-crossed, genuflected. The Rev. Mr. De Gex having selected the 25th chapter 56th verse of the Gospel according to St. John, delivered thereupon a short discourse applicable to the day. The congregation quietly dispersed, and there was not the slightest manifestation of feeling either in the interior or in the neighbourhood of the building. Mr. Bennett did not appear at the church during the day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Christmas-eve, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Henry Scarlett, aged 54 years, who lost his life under the following singular circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of Inspector Woollet, of the Thames police force, that on Saturday morning last, deceased had the charge of a sailing barge, which was drifting down the river with the tide. Deceased was on the after-part of the barge, and his son had the management of the oars. Numerous accidents are constantly occurring at Westminster-bridge, in consequence of so many of the arches being blocked up. The tide sets to the centre of the bridge, and watermen have considerable difficulty in passing through the two channels of the bridge on the north and south shores, often the force of the current carries their vessels against the arches that are blocked up, and they are upset. On this occasion deceased was steering for the north channel, and as he reached the bridge the barge appeared to incline towards the centre arch, upon which he became much excited, and left the rudder in haste, for the purpose of assisting his son at the oars. His foot caught the iron bar to which the sails are fastened, and he was thrown violently upon the gunwale of the barge. He never moved; a little blood issued from his nostrils, and he was carried to the hospital, but was found to be quite dead. There was only a small cut upon the nose, and no other marks of violence which could indicate the cause of death. Mr. Tingham, the house-surgeon, had not made a post mortem examination of the body, but he was of opinion that the deceased had received a dislocation of the neck, which caused instantaneous death. Verdict "Accidental death."

STREET ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED STRANGULATION.—William Thompson, alias the "Black Diamond," charged with having been concerned in committing a daring robbery, accompanied with violence, on the person of Mr. A. Dubois (the particulars of which appeared in last week's paper), was re-examined at Marlborough-street police-office on Monday.—The evidence adduced on the former examination having been read over by Mr. Leadley, the chief-clerk, the prisoner's solicitor then proceeded to cross-examine the prosecutor as to his identity of the prisoner, but elicited nothing whatever to shake the evidence he offered on the previous occasion, he (the prosecutor) being confident the prisoner was the man who gagged and robbed him. Several gentlemen who had been robbed by similar means were in court, but could not distinctly swear that the prisoner was the person who committed the offence.—The prisoner, who persisted in his innocence, was fully committed for trial.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 21.—Males, 729; females, 748: total, 1477. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 554; females, 602: total, 1156. This result shows a small increase on the average of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1840-9 which is 1146 (without correction for probable increase of population); the numbers severally returned in these weeks having been less than 800 in 1841, and having risen to 1262 in 1846, and by the force of influenza, to 1946 in 1847. During the three weeks which have just elapsed of the current month, 1004, 1090, and 1166 deaths have been successively recorded; but it must be observed that the formidable increase in the present return is caused not exclusively or principally by an augmented rate of mortality, but by an influx of coroner's cases, which occurred at dates antecedent to last week, though the registration of them has been postponed till the close of the quarter. Of the deaths on which inquests were held, the largest proportion fall under the category of "violence;" and of these, 4 are now enumerated under poison, 11 under burns and scalds, 6 under hanging and suffocation, 2 under drowning, and 27 under fractures and wounds (of which 14 occurred to men by accidental falls in the street and by falling from windows and other heights). Two boys, 3 girls, and an aged woman were burnt by the clothes taking fire; 3 children were accidentally suffocated in bed; 6 children died from want of breast-milk; a woman was poisoned by an overdose of laudanum, and a child by Godfrey's cordial. Intemperance was fatal to a man and a woman, by producing apoplexy; and a miller of 19 years died from "disease of lungs and knee-joint (about 4 months)," whose illness is stated to have arisen from inhaling the dust of his mill. Amongst the fatal cases of last week, diseases of "the lungs and other organs of respiration" are conspicuous on the list; they amount to 274, nearly the same as in the previous week, and still slightly exceed the average. Bronchitis numbers 102, pneumonia 117, and asthma 34 deaths. In the tubercular class, there are 8 from scrofula, 16 from tubercles mesenterica, 25 from hydrocephalus (or water in the head), and 112 from consumption. Amongst epidemics, small-pox carried off 21 children and 4 adults, nearly the same number as in the former week; measles 21, scarlatina 30, hooping-cough has risen from 42 to 52, croup numbers 10, diarrhoea 16, typhus 43, and erysipelas 11. A single case of cholera was registered, as follows:—In the workhouse, Mile-end New Town, on 16th of December, a boy, aged 8 years, "English cholera (48 hours) consecutive fever (3 days)." An analysis of the 1166 cases registered last week, shows that—

The causes of death were certified by written statements of medical attendants in 1044 cases.	
Coroners' inquests on others were held in . . . . .	91 "
Medical attendance was not obtained, nor inquests held, in . . . . .	9 "
Causes of death were not certified, or only by oral statement of attendant or informant, in . . . . .	22 "
Total . . . . .	1166

Hence it appears that the causes of death, either certified by the medical profession, or which became the subjects of investigation before coroners' juries, form 97 per cent. of the total number.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer rose to 30.027 in. on Friday, and was 30.120 in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29.412 in. The mean daily temperature, which was 48.9 deg. on Sunday, continuously decreased throughout the week, and was 33 deg. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 38.6 deg., rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. Having been 8.5 deg. above the average of the same day on Sunday, it was 5.6 deg. below it on Saturday. The wind, which was generally in the south-west on the first three days, afterwards changed to north-west.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the close of the poll on Tuesday in the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of St. Albans, vacant by the demise of the late Mr. Raphael; Mr. Bell, the Free Trade candidate, was declared elected by a majority over his rival, Mr. Alderman Carden, of 276 to 147.

As Mr. Morris, one of the *corps dramatique* of the Lyceum, was proceeding towards the stage to act his part on Saturday night last, his foot slipped, and he fell with such violence that he severely injured his leg, and had instantly to be removed to the King's College Hospital, where his injury was attended to by the house surgeon; and, there being no vacant bed in the hospital, he was conveyed to his lodgings in the greatest agony.

The whole of the hands, amounting to about 1100 in number, employed at the iron foundry and locomotive manufactory, Hunslet, near Leeds, known as Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s Railway foundry, have left work, owing to some alleged grievance on the part of Mr. Stetham, a newly-appointed foreman from Manchester.

Agreeably to annual custom, there was no delivery of letters within the limits of the London district post on the afternoon of Christmas-day. The collection of letters and newspapers from the different receiving houses for delivery by the general post, and to be despatched by the foreign mails took place as usual.

Sir John Atholl Bannatyne Murray Macgregor is appointed President and Senior Member of Council at the Virgin Islands; and Mr. Philip E. Wodehouse, for some years employed in the Civil Service at Ceylon, District Judge and Member of Council in that island, will succeed Major Fancourt as superintendent at Honduras.

The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company have this week abandoned their staiths in the river Wear, and have commenced to load the whole of the coals brought down their Durham and Sunderland branch railway for shipment in Sunderland dock.

Nearly twenty vessels have been on the rocks near Flamborough Lighthouse during the foggy weather which has prevailed to such an extent since the commencement of the present month. There being little wind, and the sea smooth, they were eventually all hove off, more or less damaged.

On Tuesday week, a fearful explosion took place at the Springfield colliery, Hindley, by which two youths, named William Weston, aged 17, and Thomas Smith, aged 16, lost their lives.

Last week, J. Williams, aged nine, while observing some other children who were in a swing-boat, in "the Orchard," Peckham, was caught by a hook in the boat, which entered his skull, just above the ear, and in that position he was carried backwards and forwards by the swing-boat to a great height, and for some time before he could be released. When the swing was stopped, the little sufferer was released from the hook, and carried to the hospital, when death quickly relieved him from his sufferings.

Mrs. Hindmarsh, of the post-office, Belford, lately received a letter from her husband, Captain Hindmarsh, master of the ship *Fanny*, of Liverpool, now at California, in which Captain Hindmarsh, states that on making inquiry concerning Messrs. William and James Denning, sons of Henry Denning, Esq., formerly of Eford and Newlands, he learned that these young gentlemen had lately gone to the gold mines, and that one of them had died of sickness and the other had been shot by the Indians, the body having been found two days after the murder had been committed.

The advices from New York, by the *Atlantic*, report the receipt at that port lately by the steamer *Georgia* of 2,500,000 dols. from California; and a further sum of 1,500,000 dols. on its way by the steamer *Cherokee*.

Lord Kinnaird's Spirit-dealers' Licensing Bill, it is understood, will not be introduced into the House of Commons by Sir George Clerk, as the right hon. baronet has repeatedly intimated his disapproval of the bill, and said that, if any measure affecting licences were introduced, it should emanate from the Government.

A person, says the *Edinburgh Post*, having purchased some fresh herrings on Friday, found in one of them a very neat figure of a child with book on knee, reading. The figure is rather less than a square inch, carved in a flinty substance. Such a morsel may have been nibbled in the Gulph of Venice, or at the mouth of the Tiber!

A grey horse, the property of Mr. J. R. Bedford, of Devizes, lately died suddenly. It had always been a good worker, and was a valuable animal. Not having previously shown symptoms of illness, curiosity was excited as to the cause of its death; the stomach was opened and a substance weighing 20 lb., and of the solidity of very hard stone, was extracted. Mr. Bedford has preserved it.

At Antigua, two shocks of earthquake were experienced on November 9: one about a quarter of an hour after six in the morning, which was rather a smart one, and continued long; the other happened about two o'clock.

The Tribunal of Commerce at Paris, on Saturday, delivered a judgment declaring M. Alexandre Dumas a bankrupt, on the ground of his having engaged in commercial transactions by taking part in a theatrical speculation with M. Dolligny. Notice of appeal was immediately lodged against this decision; it being contended that M. Dumas has not made himself liable to the bankrupt laws.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the society of ringers at Dronfield (Derbyshire), ascended the spire of the church, for the purpose of ringing, as they are wont to do before the usual morning service; they had been thus employed for a short period, when, to their great surprise, they were arrested by the flying out of the clapper of the second bell, which, in its course, struck the first one, and split it from top to bottom.

It appears from the published returns of railway traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, that, during 49 weeks of the present year, the receipts amounted to £12,036,164, and for the corresponding period of 1849, to £10,397,638, showing an increase of £1,638,526, or 15.8 per cent. The average receipts per mile, in 1850, on 6240 miles, amounted to £2111, and, for the corresponding period of 1849, on 5160, to £3183 per mile; the increase in the mileage being 1080 miles.

The barque *Pacific*, with a general cargo from Honduras, has put into Passage, Cork, and reports that in latitude 24.30 N., longitude 25 W., she fell in with the ship *Charles Carroll*, of Boston, with a cargo of salt and coals from Liverpool, for Charleston, United States, in a sinking state, and took off her crew of fifteen.

Intelligence arrived at Wisbech, on the 12th inst., of the wreck of the *Laurel*, of that port, Mr. Luke Cooper, master. He was making his way from Loughorn, with goods; and on the 20th of November, being a thick fog, ran on a rock of the island of Majorca. The crew took to the boats, and were saved; but, in consequence of the quarantine laws being in force, they were kept on the sea three or four days, and, when suffered to land, were not allowed to go from the shore until they had had a medical examination. Bread, however, was sent to them; and getting some poles and canvass from the wreck, they were protected from the weather, as it was some time before the medical man arrived.

We learn, says the *Scottish Guardian*, that Lord Nigel Kennedy, a brother of the present Marquis of Ailsa, has embraced the Roman Catholic faith. His Lordship, who resides near Ayr, is quite a youth, and held a pew in the episcopal chapel, but now waits on the ministrations of Father Thompson, the Popish priest for that district.

The Society of Friends have agreed to place stones over the grave of their deceased relatives, at Bishopwearmouth, with the initials of their names inscribed upon them, in the same way as a stone was placed over the grave of their founder, George Fox, at his decease.

In the *Newcastle Journal* it is stated that no less than seven couples from Northumberland arrived at the railway terminus at Berwick-upon-Tweed, one day last week, with a view to being married (broomstick fashion) over the border.

The *Limerick Reporter*, after mentioning the conversion of Mr. Monsell, M.P., to the Roman Catholic faith, says:—"We have also to mention the conversion to the Catholic Church of Lady Anna Maria Monsell, sister of the Earl of Dunraven. The conversion to the ancient faith of a nobleman with a historic Irish title, and the head of the aristocracy of his native county, whose name, however we cannot at present, for obvious reasons, publish, is confidently stated within the last few days."

The Irish Prelates who sit in Parliament in the ensuing session are the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Killalee.

The office to which Mr. Flanagan, the late secretary to the Encumbered Estates Court, has been appointed, is not that of an additional commissioner, but a new office, created for the purpose of facilitating the business of the court—that of Master, whose duties will comprehend the direction of all surveys, examination of deeds, leases, &c.; and Mr. Carey, the present registrar, is to do the duty of secretary as well as those of his present office.

The Edinburgh committee for procuring the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Jeffrey have decided that it shall take the form of a work of sculpture. It will probably be a statue, for the Parliament House. The subscriptions at present amount to £2200.

Memorials have been drawn up in the City requesting the Colonial Secretary and the Lords of the Admiralty to take immediate measures for sending medical men and drugs to Jamaica by the steamer leaving on the 2nd proximo. The memorials lie at the Commercial Rooms, Corn Exchange, Stock Exchange, Hall of Commerce, North and South American, Jerusalem, Baltic, and Jamaica coffee-houses.

The strike of the 1100 hands employed at the extensive railway engine works of E. B. Wilson and Co., Leeds, terminated yesterday by an amicable arrangement between the employers and the men.

The charter placing the borough of Hartlepool under the Municipal Reform Act was received last week. The elections under it will take place on the 6th of January, and there are already twenty candidates for the twelve seats in the corporation.

Mr. William Turner, of Norfolk-row, Sheffield, extensive cattle-dealer, has issued a circular, making reference to the fact of having, in the year 1826, been unfortunate in business, and announcing to his creditors, that from subsequent perseverance, he has recovered himself, and attained to a position that enables him to pay all his creditors in full. Such conduct so completely conveys its own commendation that it needs no comment.

The *Gazette* of Vienna of December 19, contains in its non-official sheet the correspondence which took place between the Cabinets of London and Vienna relative to the attack on General Haynau. Lord Palmerston not having instituted a Government prosecution in this affair, and General Haynau having refused to complain, the Austrian Government has resolved to let the matter drop, reserving to itself, however, the right of reciprocity in a parallel case.





DEPUTATION FROM THE COURT OF LIEUTENANCY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

**PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN OF THE ADDRESSES FROM THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, ON PAPAL AGGRESSION.**

We now present our readers with the promised illustrations of the important

ceremonial of the presentation of the addresses to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, as fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 14th inst. The three deputations are portrayed upon the first page, and opposite is the impressive scene of her Majesty seated upon the throne in St. George's Hall, receiving the Address of the Corporation of London.

It will be unnecessary here to repeat the details of the orms observed upon each of these occasions. A characteristic anecdote is related of "the Duke" and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford:—"The Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, arrived at Windsor Castle some time before the appointed hour for the presentation of the address. The City functionaries had

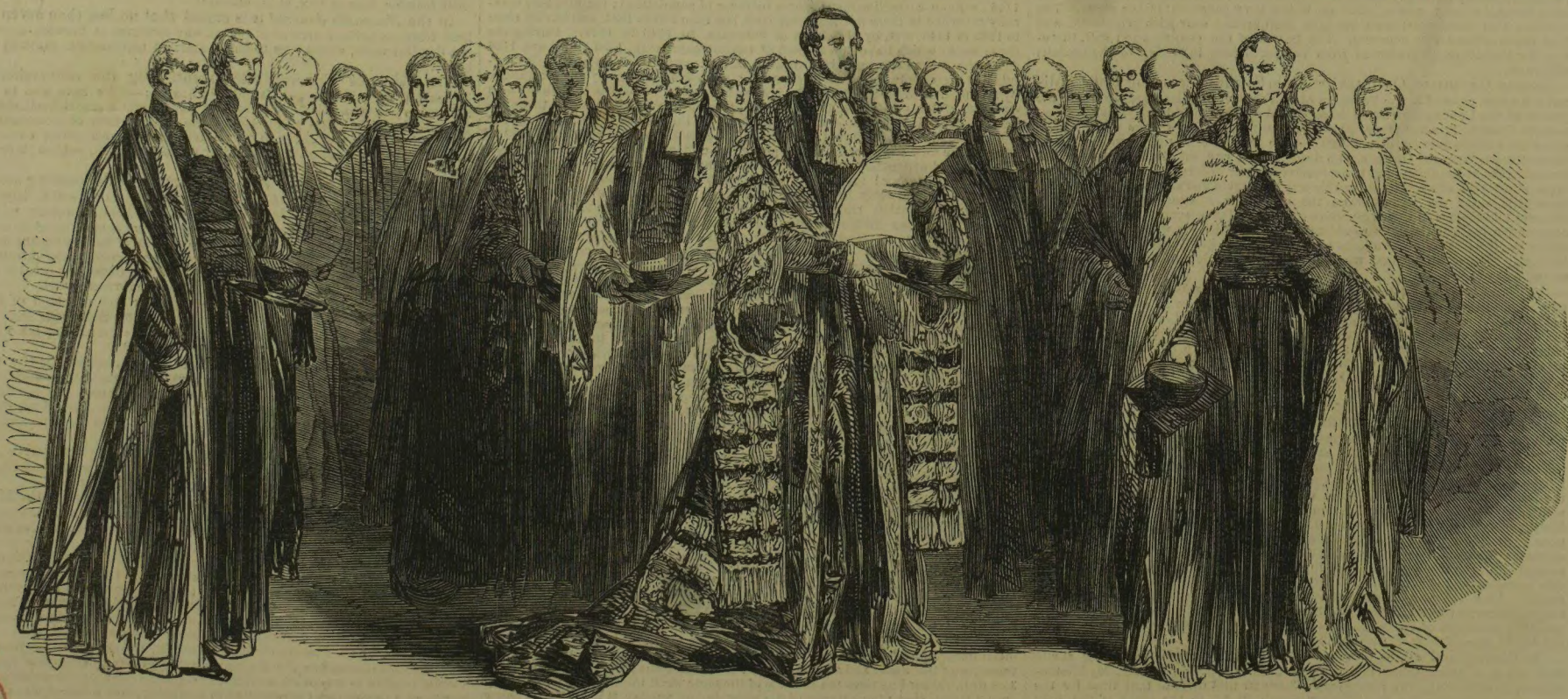


THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

been ushered into the presence of her Majesty—a portion of the Oxford deputation had assembled in one of the reception rooms—the illustrious octogenarian was seated by himself, arrayed in his robes of office—and all were waiting the

arrival of Dr. Plumtre, the Master of the University College, who holds the office of Vice-Chancellor for the present year. About half-past twelve o'clock, Dr. Plumtre arrived in great haste, and mentioning something about the unex-

pected detention of the train, offered his most humble apology for keeping his Grace waiting. The Duke, with characteristic brevity, replied, 'No apology is necessary to me, sir; the Queen appointed twelve o'clock.' The Queen had ap-



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION





PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO HER MAJESTY, IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL WINDSOR CASTLE



pointed twelve o'clock, but the citizens and scholars, less punctual than her Majesty, did not arrive in time to commence the ceremony of presentation at that hour. It was half-past twelve before the first address was presented, and the ceremony lasted forty-five minutes."—*Windsor and Eton Express*.

## THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

### MEETINGS.

**COUNTY OF DEVON.**—This being Christmas week, the meetings are neither numerous nor important. Last week, however, there took place in Devonshire, at Exeter, an important county meeting. It was called in consequence of a requisition, and the High Sheriff presided. Earl Fortescue, Lord Ebrington, Lord Courtenay, and a great number of distinguished commoners were present. The attendance was otherwise numerous and respectable. Earl Fortescue moved the address to her Majesty, which expressed, amongst other things, an opinion that the step of the Court of Rome has been taken under a gross misapprehension of the feelings of her Majesty's subjects, and said that the meeting was under no alarm lest the principles of the Reformation, so dear to the hearts of all British Protestants, should be endangered by this Papal aggression. To this motion, Mr. Buck, M.P., moved an amendment, casting blame on the Puseyite party in the Church, and also saying—"We feel confident that this aggression has been encouraged by the grants to Papal institutions by successive Governments, and by the acknowledgment of the titles of Romish prelates in Ireland and the colonies." After very long debates, Mr. Buck's amendment was lost, and Lord Fortescue's address was carried. But an address moved by the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in which a strong opinion was expressed at the conduct of a party in the Church, Mr. Gorham's opponents, and declaring great alarm in consequence, was also carried; and the Sheriff declared that he must present both addresses. The meeting gave, as usual, three cheers for the Queen, and then separated, after a very lengthened contention.

**THE HEREFORD COUNTY MEETING** came off on Saturday. The requisition was signed by Earl Somers, Lord Oxford, Lord Easton, Lord Gifford, Lord Bateman, Sir H. Hoskyns, Sir Villiers Cornwall, Sir E. J. T. Stanhope, Sir Thomas Hastings, &c. Mr. Booker moved the address. Mr. Bodenham, a Catholic gentleman, moved an amendment, which was lost; but an amendment, moved by the Rev. Mr. Fenn, calling on her Majesty to put down Tractarianism, was added to the address.

### EVENTS.

**ADDRESS TO CARDINAL WISEMAN.**—On Saturday about thirty English Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, at the episcopal residence in Golden-square, presented an address to Cardinal Wiseman. It was numerously signed. Lord Petre read the address. It alleged, as an additional motive for addressing him, the misrepresentations that have prevailed, and the unprovoked insults offered to the Holy Father, and to his Eminence, on this to them most auspicious event. The Cardinal's answer states:—"Were it an expression only of kindness and attachment towards myself, I might be flattered by the public manifestation of sentiments of which I have had so many individual proofs. But far more do I value the declaration which you have here embodied of much higher and more sacred feelings, those of inviolable fidelity to the great principles of our holy religion, and of filial love and reverence for our supreme and venerable Pontiff. When, however, I see the names attached to this address, and know how many of them represent families as noble by ancestral religion as they are by their unblemished escutcheons—families which have remained faithful to God and to their Sovereign through ages of proscription, in spite of fine and confiscation—families which have proved their religious sincerity and steadfastness in the prison, as well as their unshaken loyalty in the field—I cannot be surprised at finding those who now bear those illustrious names at the head of the Catholic laity, when circumstances call them forward to avow their religious principles and their attachment to the Church. And on my own behalf, again tendering to you my sincere thanks, I earnestly pray God to bestow on you and your families every temporal and an eternal blessing."

**CARDINAL WISEMAN** concluded, on last Sunday, his lectures on the Papal Hierarchy.

**ST. BARNABAS** was on Sunday re-opened for worship. The Rev. Mr. De Gex, the Rev. Mr. Fyffe, and the Rev. Mr. Cowie officiating. There was no crowd, and the service was conducted without any confusion or infringement of decorum. The large wax candles which stand upon the altar were not lighted, according to the custom which has been hitherto observed.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Sadler, an alderman of Oxford, and the Bishop of that diocese, in which the worthy magistrate handles the right Rev. Prelate rather roughly, for countenancing semi-Popery in his diocese. The Bishop replies by showing, that Dr. Pusey is not under his jurisdiction; and two of the other cases quoted by Mr. Sadler are also out of his diocese.

**MR. MONSELL, M.P.**, has conformed to the Romish Church.

### DOCUMENTS.

**THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S** has explained his reasons for having taken no part in the county or other meetings that have been held to address her Majesty on the subject of the Romish aggression, in a short tract. The mere substitution of territorial bishops for vicars apostolic is not in itself, he says, an infringement upon the Constitution, though he admits that it has been done in an offensive manner. He remarks that the titles of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops have been recognised in Parliament; and adds:—"The Protestant Episcopal Church is, by the Act of Union, the United Church of England and Ireland. The supremacy of the Queen is part and parcel of the Constitution in Ireland. The bishopric of Galway, created not long ago by the Pope, was, to all intents and purposes, as much within the diocese of a Bishop of the Established Church as the archbishopric of Westminster. No complaint of its creation was, however, made. The law does not acknowledge the right of the Pope to create bishoprics, or to appoint Bishops with territorial titles, in Ireland any more than it does in England. Parliament, in proceeding to legislate on the subject, will, therefore, find itself in this dilemma: either it must prohibit in England that which it permits in Ireland, or it must prohibit in Ireland that which has been immemorially done in that country without let or hindrance. By taking the former course, Parliament will destroy the unity of the Church; by taking the latter, it will cause great and general discontent among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, will increase the difficulty of governing that country, and will encumber the statute-book with a law destined, like so many others, to become a dead letter." His Lordship takes the opportunity of correcting a misrepresentation which has gone abroad as the diocesan titles of Irish Roman Catholic Bishops having been recognised by Government. He states—and there can be few better authorities for the fact—that when the Charitable Bequests Bill was passed in Parliament, giving the Roman Catholic prelate a seat at the board, they were not, as is generally supposed, recognised as the Archbishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Armagh, but simply as Archbishop Murray and Archbishop Crolly. The same style, he adds, has been followed by the present Government in their official dealings with the Roman Catholic prelates; but, on the other hand, petitions signed by the Archbishop of Tuam—there being no Protestant Archbishop of that see—have been received by Parliament, after formal deliberation; so that there can be no doubt of the parliamentary recognition of that title.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—The forthcoming "Roman Catholic Directory" for 1851 contains the following in its "Statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain":—"Total of churches and chapels in England and Wales, 597; ditto in Scotland, 97, besides 26 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges—England, 10; Scotland, 1. Religious houses of men in England, 17; convents in ditto, 53. Priests in England and Wales, 826; in Scotland, 118. Total priests in Great Britain, including Bishops, 972. Total increase of priests, as compared with last year, 43. The "Directory" also gives the names of 45 Roman Catholic Bishops and vicars apostolic in the British colonies and possessions.

**MUNIFICENT CHARITY.**—On Saturday last a special meeting of the vestry of St. James's, Westminster, was held in the vestry-room, adjoining the church, Piccadilly (Wm. Geesin, Esq., in the chair), to distribute to twenty poor persons, who are, or have been, housekeepers in the said parish, the sum of £133s. 7d. each, being the interest, amounting to £263 11s. 2d., of a principal sum of money of £10,000, left by the will of Mr. Peter Le Quaintier, who, having come over to this country an exile, after a lengthened period in business in the parish of St. James, amassed considerable wealth. He left the interest of the £10,000 to an only daughter; and, in the event of her dying without issue, to the parish of St. James's, to be distributed in the aforesaid manner. A large number of poor persons annually apply for this grant, and, after a strict investigation of the cases, the vestry decide by vote upon those who are most entitled to it from their character and necessities.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY.**—The *Gomer Polski* announces that the affair of the Hungarian refugees has been finally arranged—America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses from thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government, and acceded to by England and America.

**CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.**—Pensions on the Civil List, of £100 a year each, have been granted to George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., and to J. Kitto, Esq., M.D. Mr. Petrie is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy of Sciences. He is author of the well known treatise on the "Round Towers of Ireland," and of many other antiquarian works. Dr. Kitto has been deaf and dumb from an accident when a boy, in spite of which difficulties he travelled through many lands in connexion with the Missionary Society. With his physical failings, he has done much for the cause of biblical literature, and is the author of many works, such as the "Pictorial Bible," "History of Palestine," "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," &c.

**SEIZURE OF ILLICIT SPIRITS.**—On Tuesday a large seizure of illicit spirits was made by Mr. Cartwright, supervisor of the excise, in the Old Ford-road, Victoria-park. Having some suspicions of a man whom he observed carrying a sack on his shoulders, he questioned him as to what he was carrying, and he replied that it was varnish that he was going to take to his master's. Knowing him to be an old offender, Mr. Cartwright determined upon examining the contents of the sack, which he found to consist of bladders filled with spirits of illicit manufacture. He then took the man into custody, who gave the name of Taylor, but whose real name is Allen. The officer had scarcely disposed of this seizure, when, passing along North-street, Mile-end, he saw two men, in the dresses of countrymen, calling at different houses. He watched their manoeuvres, and eventually went up to them, and found upon them three bladders filled with illicit spirits, four pewter measures, and a bottle of colouring liquid to give the spirits the colour of brandy. They were then taken into custody, and the spirits secured.

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The visit of her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, to the works on the 23d, is reported as very gratifying. Her Majesty was received by the Executive Committee, the contractors, and the architect, and, after an inspection of the more prominent parts of the building, she left, expressing her surprise at the extraordinary enterprise and skill of the contractors. The loud cheers of the workmen testified the interest and satisfaction which they felt in her Majesty's visit.

The advance in all departments of the works is rapid beyond parallel. The framework of the western extremity is set, and but little of the eastern end remains to be completed. The glazing of the transept is commenced, and the permanent flooring of the ground floor and the galleries has been laid down to a considerable extent. The ridges for the circular roof are formed, and partly fixed. The principle of the "ridge and furrow" is carried out in the glazing of the transept, as in the other portions of the flat roof; but the sash-bars are fixed obliquely, so as to carry off the rain. The ornaments and flag-sockets outside have in several parts been set; and the external appearance of the "Palace" testifies to an unpractised eye how much has been done during the past week.

Despite all the interruption and disadvantages which the industrial arts on the Continent generally have lately endured, there is still an unflagging interest aroused towards the Great Exhibition. Holland, Germany, Bavaria, Prussia, and Austria are now actively preparing to forward their contributions; and their cloths, stuffs, silks, metal, glass, porcelains, and jewellery we have on various occasions specially alluded to, as likely to be largely attractive. The German manufacturers in the several districts are also personally anxious to visit the great metropolis; and associations among some of their principal towns and factories have been commenced, on similar principles to those of our workmen's visiting clubs. The Austrian, Belgian, and French Governments have determined that *élèves* from some of the public schools shall specially report on the character and contents of the great assemblage of art and industry; a staff of some thirty or forty gentlemen, fully qualified, are to inspect and furnish accounts of the various departments by Austria; and a working commission, in co-operation with the Royal Commission in London, has been authorised by that Government to protect the interests of her exhibitors, under the presidency of M. Busheek, an eminent manufacturer: this is a judicious step, when we remember that the Austrian contributors nearly number one thousand. Hungary, it is said, will forward samples of silk, which will not fall far short of that furnished by the Italian provinces: the climate is so favourable for its cultivation, that it is likely to become largely produced.

Messrs. Lightly and Simon, of 123, Fenchurch-street, are the accredited agents for the French Government in connexion with the Exhibition: the Central Commission will consign all the articles it adopts from contributors to these gentlemen. Considerable apprehension is still lurking in the minds of the French manufacturers, not only respecting the protection of their goods, to which we have so frequently alluded, but also to the requirements of our Custom House authorities.

The regulations for the outports which may receive goods for the Great Exhibition, enjoin that all packages are to be entered separately, by a warehouseman bill of sight, plainly inscribed "Goods for the Great Exhibition only;" the special reports of their contents being dispensed with. Upon the production of the bill of lading, a landing order is to be issued as usual, and bond having been given for the value, or, in the absence of such information, then at the rate of 10s. per package, the goods are to be forwarded to Officer of Customs, Great Exhibition, Hyde Park. A letter of advice, enclosing the bill of sight (to be perfected in London) with name of London consignee, weight and dimensions of each package, to be also forwarded by post; a receipt to be returned, which, if according with the entry in the landing book, will be attached to it in discharge of the account. All packages to be delivered *free*. Packages arriving at Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Dover, Folkestone, or Southampton, to be placed separately in a bonded warehouse until the Hyde Park is ready to receive them.

The Custom House officers on duty at the building, will receive goods landed at London from the hands of licensed carmen, under charge of an officer, who will produce duplicate cart-notes of the weight, &c., of the packages. Goods from the out-ports will be under official seals. If received at one door, a rotation number is to be affixed, but received at two doors, the rotation numbers are to be odd. At the one entrance, thus—Nos. 1, 3, 5, &c.; and at the other even, as Nos. 2, 4, 6, &c.; each package marked with the rotation to be located in the compartment allotted to its nation. Then follow instructions for the landing waiters, whose accounts are to show the total number of articles taken out of each case before commencing the examination in detail. All goods not cleared, by payment of duty or for exportation, at the close of the Exhibition, within a month, are to be removed to a bonded warehouse, and there fall under the usual regulations, but under no pretext whatever, are goods to be taken away before the closing of the Exhibition. Indeed, it is to be remarked, that the Board of Customs, appear to wish to meet all the demands of foreign exhibitors, and to place them on an equally fair footing with British subjects. Instructions of a purely technical nature are also published for agents and consignees.

On their part, the Executive Committee notify that those packages only will be admitted into the building which are accompanied with a certificate from the Central Commission of the country from whence they are sent, or from the proper authorities in India, or the British foreign possessions. All other packages imported for the Exhibition should be placed in the Queen's warehouse, at the Custom House, and the bills of lading, with all particulars, forwarded to the Executive Committee, who will consider the question as to their admission; and they are not to be admitted to the Exhibition, until permission under the signature of the Chairman of the Executive Committee be given and received at the Custom House.

An official circular from the Executive Committee, accompanied by the arrangements already made by the Royal Commissioners for the protection of designs only, has been forwarded to the local committees, so that each exhibitor may learn how far he may be benefited by the steps taken to prevent piracy of articles which may be registered; this measure does not interfere with the hardships of the existing patent laws. The metropolitan Chairmen of Sectional Committees have allotted the spaces for the contributors under the several divisions. We regret to see that one or two gentlemen have been blazoning forth their election to the post of chairman of a section, apart from the list generally declared of the whole of such officers. Such a vanity is only remarkable among those who are uncertain of their merit and position: otherwise, the performance of their several duties is highly to be commended, and has generally commanded satisfaction amongst intending exhibitors. It may be as well to remark that exhibitors in nearly every department will be allowed to fit up their counter or wall space exactly according to their own taste.

Letters from the Austrian empire confirm the public news of the efforts of certain manufacturers at Brunn, Reichenberg, Furth, &c. The Vienna committee has been untiring in its exertions to beat down certain prejudices as to the security of articles of novelty and recent inventions, and to negative the impediments thrown in the progress of the Exhibition by the agents and commission-houses, who do not wish their profits to be too narrowly examined by producers.

The great gold and silver-smiths of Malta, so renowned for their chains, bracelets, and personal ornaments, are fully prepared. Each master workman (says the *Malta Times*) will produce a specimen of the work in which he most excels. Lapidary work, stone-cutting, and inlaying of marbles are also mentioned; and the lace, and mittens so highly and justly admired, will be carefully selected among the special products of the island.

The editor of the Delhi paper has seen the seals which are being cut for the Queen and Prince Albert, to be shown in 1851. Budr-o-deen Ulee Khan, the well-known chief of seal-cutters at Delhi, who has supplied all the highest authorities for years, has exhausted his skill in producing these *chef d'œuvres*. The seal for her Majesty is a cornelian, with the corners neatly cut off; the size about one inch square. On it is cut:—

Shah-in-Shah Soleman Jah, Kywan Bargah Khaqan Soltan-o-buhr, Morud ulfat, izent-rhman Badshah Englistan-o-Ireland, Furmae Momalik-i-Hind, Nasir-o-deen-i-Museih-Mulkh Mo-uzuma, Victoria.

Translation.—First Monarch of the world, as Solomon in magnificence, with a court like Saturn, Empress of the age, Sovereign of the East. The source of beneficence. By the grace of God, Queen of England and Ireland. Ruler of the Kingdoms of Hindostan. Defender of the faith of Christ, the great Queen Victoria.

Prince Albert's seal is of the same size, but cut on a blood stone, and has the following:—

Ul Muhud bu tuyeed-i-Ilahes, Fulkh Khandan Shah-in-Shah Brunswick, unees Mo-uziz Mulkh Mo-uzuma, Ghazadu, Rufe ool qudr walu shan o sur amud Bargah-i-Englistan Albert Francis Augustus Emanuel.

Translation.—The distinguished by the aid of God. The noblest of the family of Brunswick. The honoured companion of the great Queen. Prince, highest in rank, great in dignity, the chief in excellence of the English Court, Albert, &c.

He has prepared two beautiful emeralds for seal rings, to be presented by himself as specimens of his art. One for the Queen, three-eighths of an inch in length by two-eighths in breadth, on which the following lines are beautifully cut:—

Badshah Buhr-o-bur.  
Adil, bu tuyeed-i-Khoda.  
Hookm ran dur buft.  
Kishwur, Mulkh, Victoria.

Translation.—Sovereign of the sea and land. The just by the favour of God. Governor of the world (or the seven climates). Queen Victoria.

The one for Prince Albert is of the same size, but has simply the Christian names before enumerated.

The Dumfries local commissioners declare that 180 superficial feet is sufficient space for the contributions of the town, which have been apportioned, and passed in review.

One night's performance of Mr. Cooke's well-known travelling equestrian circus at Bristol secured an amount of £50 for the finances of the Royal Commission. The Mayor and corporation supported the entertainment.

The *Birmingham Journal* affords some amusing particulars respecting the great specimen of coal from Tipton, for the Exhibition. The block was drawn from the Hange Colliery, Twidale, and such was its weight, that the niche-ring upon which the rope for hoisting it was wound, broke in two places, it being cast iron six inches broad and one inch thick. Its weight is about five tons; it is six feet high and eighteen feet in circumference, and is probably the heaviest piece ever attempted to be drawn out of a mine. None but the South Staffordshire coal seam could produce such a specimen. The men who got the coal and sent it to the wharf gave their services gratuitously.

A full-sized quilt, knitted by hand, is offered by the wife of a house-painter at Dorchester. It is lined with rose-coloured silk, and is knitted from one con-

tinuous unbroken thread on pins by hand, and in its style it resembles the finest and most perfect lace trimming.

Mr. Bianconi, the noted Irish car-proprietor, has publicly notified to the Limerick committee that he will afford every aid in his power to facilitate the transit of his country's produce, wherever he is enabled to do so.

The *Morning Chronicle*, in noticing the German enthusiasm respecting intending visitors to the Great Exhibition, gives an amusing extract from an "Exhibition Conversational Grammar." It is taken from a portion of the work devoted to "a conversation between the visitor and a policeman:—"

Visitor: Halloo! Are you a policeman.—Policeman: I am, sir.

Visitor: Is this Fleet-street?—Policeman: This is Fleet-street.

Visitor: Where is the path leading to the Exhibition?—Policeman: That is the pathway leading towards the Exhibition.

Visitor: Good by, sir—and is about to proceed on his path.—Policeman: Halloo, sir.

Visitor: What is it?—Policeman: Would you not like to go in a coach? There is a coach; its fare is only three-pence.

Visitor: Thank you, sir (steps in the coach). Good by.

The mineral wealth of Great Britain will be adequately shown, *malgré* much apathy from the mineralogists of certain districts; the products of the north Derbyshire quarries, say the local journals, are to be contributed by the lessees of the marble works of Bakewell, &c.; while the spars, marbles, stalactite from Matlock, and the blue fluor spar, locally called blue John, found exclusively at Castleton, in the Peak, and which is one of the most exquisite (in its combined colours of blue, red, and purple) of the Derbyshire underground riches, will appear in the shape of a colossal antique vase. The same contributor offers a variety of inland marble tables, vases, and candelabra. The peculiar wealth of the country will be carefully and scientifically illustrated, and will compete with the rare specimens promised by the collectors of Irish and Scotch mineralogical curiosities.

Reports from Jersey are similarly gratifying; the granite, &c., of the island are in preparation, and the allotments of space are to be presented to the subscribers of the fund for the Exhibition.

Prizes, it may be recollected, were proposed by the Bolton Operative Fund for the best design in figured textile fabrics to be forwarded to the Exhibition. The jury of manufactures have awarded £5 for the best design of a damask furniture dimité; £3 for the best design for fancy waistcoat-quilling; and £3 for the best design for brocade muslin for ladies' dresses. The subscriptions among the visiting clubs are reported to progress, and practically demonstrate the increasing interest of the working classes of the town in the Exhibition.

We gave last week the principal features of the Catalogue, which the Executive Committee are now expediting. So as to ensure uniformity, forms have been prepared for each of the four Sections. Those for raw materials, &c., are printed in black, machinery in blue, manufactures in red, and the fine arts in yellow ink: each of the four vary in size, so as to obviate confusion.

The Mayor and Council of Southampton have addressed the President of the American Republic regarding Southampton being made the port of arrival of the line-of-battle ship conveying the contributions from the other side of the Atlantic. They express the earnest sympathies of the town with the purposes of the Great Exhibition, and add that their port offers suitable dock and railway accommodation; while the navigation to the Thames is notoriously insecure from the Isle of Wight. As the freight of the vessel is unique, we heartily sympathise in the spirit of the address; our own well-founded opinion being that two-thirds of vessels trading to London should discharge cargo at Southampton, from the insecure harbourage, currents, &c., of the whole river, even past the Downs. All charges on the vessels would be suspended by the dock company, and the railway company are to be asked to convey all the articles landed from the vessel free of charge.

The London accommodation for visitors, it is suggested, may be increased by the establishment of "mechanics' homes," temporarily erected near the termini of the railways running into town. Inquiries have already been set on foot in this direction by one of the largest hotel-keepers in the metropolis.

The pecuniary demand for additional strength to the police force is so considerable, that some idea has been entertained of watchmen, &c., appurtenant to the building, &c., only, under the control of the Executive Council. It seems to us that such a step would be more economical, more independent, and more agreeable to the public if adopted, than any considerable increase of the metropolitan police.

Nottingham, Bradford, Chatsworth, Gosport, Devizes, parts of Yorkshire, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Glasgow, and the great seats of industry at Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c., all report the satisfactory progress of the subscription clubs. Even in some of the agricultural localities, these associations are thriving; and it is generally acknowledged that they will be the means of begetting a sense of the value of providence and foresight among those classes who are rarely enabled to exercise those virtues. At Colchester, Chelmsford, Farnham, Dorking, and Abingdon, steps have already been commenced in this direction—some what partially, but still sufficiently promising to evince the local feeling of labourers and others in the towns.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### JAMES, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

This nobleman, who succeeded his brother, 29th October, 1849, and had consequently enjoyed the title little more than a year, died on the 20th instant, at Evercrech House, Somersetshire, of which county he was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. His Lordship was second son of the late Richard Talbot, Esq., of Malahide Castle, county Dublin, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballinlough, county Westmeath, which lady was created, in 1831, Baroness Talbot and Malahide. He married, 26th December, 1804, Anne Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercrech House, county Somerset, and leaves a large family, the eldest son of which is James, present Lord Talbot and Malahide. Few houses in the empire are of greater antiquity or more distinguished ancestry than that of Talbot of Malahide. The Castle and Lordship of Malahide, on the sea coast, near Dublin, have been possessed by the Talbots from a period contemporary with the first introduction of English government into Ireland; and, at this moment they furnish an instance unusually rare of a baronial estate having continued for upwards of 650 years in the male heirs and name of kin on whom it had been originally conferred by Henry II.

In the troubled times of James II., a scion of the Malahide family—Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel—acted a very prominent part, and died Chief Governor of Ireland.

### MARY, DOWAGER LADY KNATCHBULL.

The death of this lady occurred on the 19th inst., at Dover, after a short illness. Her Ladyship was third wife of Sir Edward Knatchbull, eighth Bart., and daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Nash Court, Kent, the representative of a family of great antiquity in that county, which derived its name from the parish of Hawking in the hundred of Folkestone. There were two other daughters and co-heirs of the late Mr. Hawkins: one married to Henry, fourteenth Lord Teynham, and the other to Henry Gould, Esq. The issue of Lady Knatchbull consisted of two sons and six daughters.

### JOHN PETER BRUNO BOWDON, ESQ., OF SOUTHGATE-HOUSE, COUNTY DERRY, A MAGISTRATE FOR THAT SHIRE.

This gentleman, whose death took place on the 17th inst., aged sixty-three, represented, paternally, the old family of Bowdon, of Bowdon Hall, county Derby, and maternally, the equally ancient and still more eminent house of Erdeswick, of Hartley Green, county Stafford, of which was the famous antiquary.

Mr. Bowdon succeeded to the estates at the decease of his father, in 1833, and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1841. He married, 26th February, 1812, Mary Martha, eldest daughter of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, county Warwick, and has left, with five daughters (of whom the eldest, Helena-Mary, is wife of Peter Constable Maxwell, Esq., of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire; and the second, Barbara, of Edward Wright, Esq., of Kelydon Hall, Essex), two sons—Henry Bowdon, Esq., now of Southgate House and Beighton-fields, Justice of the Peace; and John Butler-Bowdon, Esq., of Pleasington Hall, county Lancaster.

### COLONEL WILLIAMS.

COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAMS, formerly M.P. for Ashton, died at Woolton, near Liverpool, on the 19th inst. He was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, of which dependency his father was Chief Justice. At the age of twelve he joined Burgoyne's army in America, and was present at the Battle of Stillwater; after which he accompanied Lady Harriett Acland on her memorable expedition down the Hudson to join her husband in captivity, but was not made prisoner by General Gates, on account, it is supposed, of his extreme youth; for afterwards we find him carrying the flag of truce into the enemy's lines on the capitulation of Saratoga. At the conclusion of the American war, he joined H.M. 20th Regiment, and served with it during twenty-three years in Jamaica and St. Domingo, and in Holland; and on the staff of General Crampagné in Ireland, during the French invasion of 1798. In 1800 he quitted the army; and from that time, until the passing of the Reform Bill, figured in the political history of Lancashire as the stern and consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty. He represented Ashton in the first Reform Parliament. He died at the age of 87, and is supposed to have been the last survivor of the army which surrendered at Saratoga.

**THE LATE LORD LEIGH.**—In our Journal of last week, it was erroneously stated that the late Lord Leigh was a Roman Catholic; whereas, his Lordship was distinguished by "his steady adherence to the Established Church, of which he had been a most faithful member through life to its close." Our information was derived from the Peerage list in the "Royal Kalendar for 1841" (about two years after his Lordship's elevation), in which the noble Lord is described as a Roman Catholic.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND MORE.**—An old man named John Dixon, *alias* Scotch John, who was born in January, 1738, being now nearly 113 years of age, a farmer, resident at Knowl-hill, Spottland-further-side, about five miles from Rochdale, on the Haslingden-road, sent word to the Rochdale board of guardians on Friday week, that his wife abused him very much, and he wished to be removed to the workhouse. He had kept the farm above fifty years, and he had seven cows, but during the last six months he had been confined to his bed; he had neither been washed nor shaved for above half a year, and his wife exhibited him at two-pence for each person. The relieving officer was directed to go for the aged man and place him in the workhouse, and accordingly he has since been removed to Spottland workhouse.



## MUSIC.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the thick fog last Monday night, the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was, on the whole, magnificent. There were, however, some contrarieties amongst the principals—Miss Birch having a bad cold, and Mr. Whitworth singing, at a very short notice, the part of *Elijah*, in the absence of Mr. Phillips from indisposition; but Miss Dolby and Miss M. Williams, who divided the contralto parts, and Mr. Lockey, who had the tenor portion, were in excellent voice, and sang with their well-known skill. Miss Eliza Birch, a pupil of Manuel Garcia and Sir George Smart, shared, with her sister, in the soprano parts, and made a highly favourable impression, particularly in the lovely trio, with Misses Williams and Dolby, "Lift thine eyes." Mr. Whitworth, who was so effective in the "Messiah" a few nights since, was not so fortunate in the "Elijah;" but every allowance must be made for a first attempt under such circumstances: he has a very fine voice, and it will be his own fault if he should not hold the highest position as a basso.

The choral singing, despite of the choking mist, was excellent—we may notice the "Yet doth the Lord," "Blessed are the men," "Baal, we cry to thee," "Hear and answer," &c., as remarkable instances of the nice observance of light and shade. The "Thanks be to God" was most majestically rendered, the brilliant under-current of the orchestration being most exquisitely developed by Costa judiciously taking the time somewhat slower than had been recently the case under other *bâttons*. The long and elaborate instrumental symphony, after the opening declamatory recitative, might, we think, be accelerated with advantage. In the second part, the "Be not afraid," and the "He, watching over Israel," by the chorus, left nothing to be desired. The point "Upon your faces fall," in the chorus "The fire descends from heaven," was made by the singers with thrilling effect, and such truly artistic beauties in the interpretation amply compensate for any trifling casualties that might be indicated, if such a vigorous *ensemble* be analyzed with hypercritical spirit.

One word to the principals—why will they persist in making such exertions to "sing" the recitative portions, instead of declaiming them naturally, with the dramatic intelligence and force intended by the composer?

## GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

These musical entertainments, which commenced on the 15th of October, terminated on the 23rd (last Monday). Sixty concerts have been given by the "executive committee, directors, and managers," at a loss, it is rumoured, of an average of more than one hundred pounds on each concert. This disastrous result, for the sake of art-progress, is certainly to be regretted; but so many mistakes have been made by the management, that little surprise can be felt at this financial failure. The title of the concerts was a misnomer; the general public conceived that "national" meant "English"—the acts of the executive committee have proved that there has been no nationality of any kind in the undertaking. The prospectus was the next grand error, after the wrong designation given to the concerts. This unfortunate programme, bombastic and inflated in tone, was impossible in execution: it played fast and loose with music, promising everything, from the oratorio down to the polka. The classification of the performances never took place; and of the "monumental productions of Germany, Italy, France, and England, to be classed under one head," there never was, out of the sixty nights, one single example. Scarcely a single passage in this prospectus was verified by the result, so grossly exaggerated was every phrase, even when the truth was, to a certain extent, observed. Down almost to the scheme of the last concert, the names of Berlioz and Felicien David were retained in the bills as "principal composers," and a note of their music has been heard—no loss, certainly, as regards David. Sivori's name was equally exhibited and turned to account long after it must have been known that he would not visit London before the next spring. "M. Thalberg," who, the bills stated, "will introduce several new *nocturnes*, written expressly for these concerts," has never been forthcoming, although he has been for some time in Vienna. Mr. E. Loder's "Telemachus" or "Calypso" has been actually announced night after night, and yet was not produced. A new symphony by Molique, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" were also advertised, withdrawn, advertised again, and finally were never performed. In short, the daily announcements, at last, became so uncertain, that not the slightest faith could be placed by the public as to the night's performance. On some of the administrative blunders it is now useless to dwell: it has been evident that there must have been continued vacillation and infirmity of purpose in the concerts. We prefer to mention the doings of the executive rather than to record the misdoings. The great event has been the importation of the Berlin Choir, not the "fifty male voices" mentioned in the bills, but thirty-five men and boys, one-half of the Chapel Royal body at Berlin; quite sufficient, however, in numbers, under their efficient conductor, Herr Kapellmeister Neithardt, to delight the public with the most perfect part-singing ever heard in this country. If this choir had remained the whole of the concerts, it would alone have sufficed to attract crowds to Her Majesty's Theatre. Two out of the three English serenades, by Macfarren, Howard, Glover, and Loder were produced; the first, "The Sleeper Awakened," although a great artistic success, was not calculated for a promenade concert; the second, "Hero and Leander," by Mr. Howard Glover, gave the *coup de grace* to the Grand National Concerts; and Mr. Loder's Masque, which, from the reputation of the composer of "Giselle," might have saved the credit of the management, so compromised by permitting the "Hero and Leander" trash to be played, was not produced at all. The two new symphonies by Spohr and Taubert made no sensation, but it was praiseworthy to have tried them. Balfe's MS. Overture and Hunting Chorus were not worthy of his reputation. Labitzky's "Quadrille of all Nations," and Rousset's "Crystal Palace," clever as they were, were not sufficiently clap-trap for promenade purposes; Jullien's highly-spiced "potage" being more to the palate of the "rents." The sixty schemes have presented the eight symphonies of Beethoven (the choral No. 9 alone not having been given), Mozart's "Jupiter," and Mendelssohn's A minor, besides the following overtures:—"Gustavus," "Zanetta," "Fra Diavolo," "Domino Noir," "Masa-niello," "Lac des Fées," "Cheval de Bronze," and "Diamant de la Couronne," of Auber; Herold's "Zampa," and "Pré aux Clercs," Lindpaintner's Battle Overture; Wallace's "Maritana," Balfe's "Falstaff," "Siege of Rochelle," "Bohemian Girl," and "Puits d'Amour," Weber's "Preciosa," "Oberon," "Euryanthe," "Ruler of the Spirits," and "Der Freyschütz;" Spohr's "Jes-sonda" and Concert Overture; Beethoven's "Leonora," "Fidelio," and "Eg-mont;" Cherubini's "Anacreon," Mendelssohn's "Melusina," "Isles of Fingal," "Midsummer Night's Dream," Rossini's "Siege of Cor-into," "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Tancredi," "Barbire," and "Gazza Ladra;" Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" and "Zauberflöte;" The Marches of Mendelssohn, from "Athalia," and the "Midsummer Nights," and of Meyerbeer, from the "Camp of Silesia," have been executed; as also fantasias and the themes from Halévy's "Tempesta," and Donizetti's "Figlia" by Negri. The vocalists have been Mlle. Angri, Mlle. Biscaccianti, Misses Poole and Messent, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Charles Drayton, J. Stockhausen, Lefort, and Boddia. The soloists have been George Hallé, H. Werner, and Miss Goddard (piano), Sainton, Molique, Cooper, H. Blagrove, Hayward, Deitchman, Goffrie, H. and J. Labitzky (violinists), Renusat, Bricealdi, Richardson (flute), Hansman, Piatti (violinello), Anglois and Rowland (double-bass), Arban, Davies, Zeiss (cornet); besides Barret, Baumann, Franc, Maycock, Sterlich, Prospero, R. Blagrove, and Winterbottom. There was also a chorus, such as it was; and the orchestra, formed from the bands of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre, comprised 65 stringed players and 23 wood, brass, and percussion, besides the use of military bands. Thus it will be gathered from the above summary what a vast array of artistic talent has been called into play; but, despite such immense resources, the Grand National Concerts have been beaten and drummed out of the field by fifteen common Parisian drummers. This is a terrible truth, but so it is, and the public and the press must not be blamed for such an ignominious issue by the "executive committee, directors, and managers," who were distinctly warned, that, to combine classical and dance music in a promenade concert is an impossibility. The directors should have chosen their banner, either to fall altogether into Jullien's style of musical burlesque, and to have found as amusing a conductor, or to have aimed at a higher class of intellectual entertainment at a cheap rate, but without the promenade. We are still convinced that there is a musical public to be found to patronize the great "monumental productions," between the months of October and January, without at all interfering with Jullien's lively speciality. The guinea and half-guinea "grand concerts," with a piano, are now almost extinct; and, by judicious management, we might hear the great symphonies and overtures at a reasonable rate of admission.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Balfe's benefit concert did not take place at her Majesty's Theatre last night, as was originally intended; but will be given at Exeter Hall, on the 27th of January, when he will be assisted by the famed violinist, Ernst, the celebrated contralto, Mlle. Angri, and Mr. Sims Reeves, the orchestra of the Grand National Concerts, a complete chorus, &c.

Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment, "Notes, vocal and instrumental," at the Store-street Music-hall, last Monday, and will repeat it at the same place, January 7th.

Mr. Albert Smith's "Overland Mail" will be given next Monday, at the Music-hall.

Mr. W. West, on Monday night, at the Holborn National Hall, assisted by Miss Vaughan, gave his entertainment, "A Night with Everybody; or, a Hit at Men and Manners."

A performance of Handel's "Messiah" took place on Tuesday night, at the Albion Hall, by the Cecilia Society, conducted by Mr. Walker, with Mr. Boardman (organist), and Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. W. Dixon, Messrs. T. Williams and Gadsby.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed, at Exeter Hall, the "Messiah" last night, conducted by Mr. Surman; with Mrs. Sandland, Misses M. Williams, Henderson, and L. Baxter, Messrs. Leckey, Lawler, and Phillips, as principal vocalists.

The successful candidates for the scholarships at the Royal Academy of Music—the examiners, Mr. Cipriani Potter (Principal), Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr. Goss, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Lucas, Mr. W. S. Bennett, and Mr. H. Blagrove—were Miss Emily Sadler and Master Aylward (pupil). Messrs. R. Thomas and Schroeder were especially distinguished. Miss Sadler was not a pupil of the Academy, but will now receive a gratuitous musical education. There were eleven gentlemen and eight ladies examined, and much talent was displayed.

On the 21st inst., there was a meeting, at the Royal Academy (Tinterden-street), of the Commissioners of the Class for Musical Instruments for the Great Exhibition of 1851; Sir H. R. Bishop in the chair.

Miss Catherine Hayes has arrived at Rome, and by this time has made her first appearance.

Ernst, the poet and magician of the violin, has arrived in London from Paris. M. Silas, the gifted young composer and pianist, is now at Edinburgh, where he will remain for the winter.

A son of the veteran basso, Tamburini, will accompany Ernst, Mlle. Angri, &c., in their approaching tour in Ireland and the English provinces.

At the annual general meeting, last Tuesday, of the Royal Society of Musicians, the sum of £45 was distributed to aged and non-members in distress. The claimants on the society consist of 11 members, 33 widows, and 23 children; and the total sum disbursed for 1850 is £2622. This most excellent institution has received a legacy of £100 within the last year. No charity for the relief of the sick and aged is better entitled to public support than the Royal Society of Musicians.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" has been revived at the Théâtre Italic, in Paris, for the *début* of Ivanoff, after an absence of 15 years, in the part of *Genaro*. His voice is as smooth and agreeable as ever, but he is still destitute of dramatic power and intelligence. Madame Fiorentini was not more fortunate in *Lucrezia* than she was in *Norma*; her face and organ are admired, but she is recommended to study. Mlle. Ida Bertrand was the *Orsini*, and Labiche played the *Duke*. Last Tuesday "Linda" was to be produced for Madame Sontag, whose popularity has not been in the slightest degree disturbed by any new comer. Scribe and Halévy's "Dame de Pique" was to have been brought out on the 26th, at the Opéra Comique. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been now played 86 nights at the Parisian Grand Opéra.

Count Alphonse Clarke de Feltre, son of the Duke de Feltre, Marshal of France and Minister of War under Louis XVIII., died in Paris recently, in his 45th year. The Count, who had been a pupil of Reicha, had produced two operas—"Le Fils du Prince," brought out at the Opéra Comique in 1831, and a two-act Italian opera "L'Incendio de Babilonia," acted in private in 1844; he was also the composer of diverse pieces for the pianoforte, romances, nocturnes, &c.

Letters from Lisbon announce the successful first appearance of Miss Clara Novello (married to a Roman Count), in Bellini's "Beatrice di Tenda;" M. P. rtheaut was included in the cast. The *début* of Mlle. Stoltz, as *Aracée*, in "Semiramide," was anxiously expected. Musich the tenor was to appear shortly. Signora Drusella Mugnani, an Italian, was singing with great success in Adams's "Girald," at the Portuguese Comic Opera.

Madrid letters announce that Albani has made a hit in "La Sonnambula," as *Amina*, which she had played five nights in succession, with Ronconi as the *Count* and Gardoni as *Elvino*. The Spanish public were looking forward to Ronconi's *Figaro*, in the "Barbire," and to Albani's *Rosina*. Mlle. Rossi Caccia had been singing at Seville, in *Linda*, with brilliant success.

The copyright of Scribe and Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" has been purchased for the Covent-Garden "Royal Italian Opera," and will be one of the novelties for the season 1851; Masol being engaged to perform the part of *Ruben*, in which he is now nightly creating such a sensation in Paris.

St. Petersburg letters state that the celebrated tenor Tamborlik, was recovering from the severe indisposition he had experienced from the effects of the climate. Madame Persiani and Mario were immensely popular.

Under the tenor of Vienna, who has been playing *Jean de Leyden* with such success, has been engaged, it is reported, by Mr. Lumley, for Her Majesty's Theatre. A new opera, by Thalberg, will be one of the novelties of next season. There is much talk in musical circles of a new opera, by Mr. F. Mori, a son of the celebrated violinist, called "Guido di Geneva." Mr. F. Mori resided at Florence for some years. Madame Wildaner, a Viennese *prima donna* of note, who also is first tragedian at the dramatic theatre, will visit London next season.

## THE OLD CHARWOMAN.

Do you hear that knock at the door? Hark! hark!  
It is the poor old Charwoman come in the dark,  
The little girl's mother I mentioned before.  
Who in the court waits on the step of the door;  
You remember that court, and the high dead wall,  
On which the bright sun never shineth at all.  
Her mother has come here to scour and clean,  
In an old faded brown bonnet she's seen,  
And her shawl's stained by the wind and the weather,  
That she wonders herself how it still holds together.  
Till the servant comes down on the door-step she'll stand,  
With two odd old pattens held fast in her hand;  
While under her arm a coarse apron she brings,  
Which she kneels on to scrub amid all sorts of things:  
In dark cupboards and closets where black-beetles run,  
And cellars which never are lit by the sun;  
Under the grates, and under the sinks,  
She rubs and she scrubs, she winks and she blinks;  
And she shades her dim eyes when she reaches the light,  
And seems like a bat that can see best at night.  
Each dark hole and corner she rummages out,  
And the mice, no doubt, wonder what she's about,  
As they hear her hard brush go scrub, scrub, scrub,  
And then her large floor-cloth go rub, rub, rub;  
While down all sorts of holes the black-beetles dash,  
When in the cellar they hear her splash, splash.  
As from the dark nooks she oftentimes brings  
Dead mice or dead crickets, and all sorts of things.  
The old cat seems ever to be her friend,  
And up-stairs and down-stairs darts on her attend;  
He sticks up his tail, and he goes purring round,  
Rubbing her with his nose while she kneels on the ground.  
And when her work's done in the kitchen she's seen,  
Telling Betty "how bad her rheumatics have been,  
How this arm has pained her, how bad was that knee,"  
All the while she's enjoying her "nice dish of tea."  
But for the old charwoman coming to clean,  
The house, at times, would not be fit to be seen;  
For if she didn't scour the closets and shelves,  
We must lay by all pride, and do them ourselves;  
The lady must kneel down and scrub her own floor,  
And do her own charring if there were no poor.  
That we help one another, bear ever in mind,  
And that those serve us best to whom we are kind.

From "Original Poems for my Children." By THOMAS MILLER.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, it was decided that the *minimum* rate for loans, &c., during the shutting, should be 3 per cent., instead of 2½ per cent. This advance is attributed to various causes—to check speculation, being the one most loudly assigned. A better reason, however, exists in the continued fall of the Foreign exchanges; notwithstanding the fact that large sums of Californian gold, received from various sources, have, instead of swelling the amount in the Bank coffers, been absorbed in liquidating the adverse balance of trade. Large as the amount has been, still the rates last past day were lower, and remittances being daily sent to Paris, the Directors have taken alarm. With a view to check the increasing advances making in London for French commerce, an advance in the rate is the readiest measure that can be adopted; and an additional reason may be also assigned in the growing demands of our own commercial interest. Its immediate effect upon the several markets is detailed below, while upon the prudence of the measure no two opinions appear to exist.

The intervention of the holiday during the past week, and the usual thin attendance of the members of the Stock Exchange, limited even speculation on Monday and Tuesday. Consols quoted 97 to 98 on both days, and on Thursday opened buoyantly at 97½, touching 97½; but, on the increase in the bank rate becoming known, a decline immediately followed, and 96½ became the quotation. Later in the day 96½ was quoted, with a very heavy market. This violent change is merely the result of heavy speculative sales, and the absence of some of the leading jobbers favoured the bear party. Exchequer Bills quoted about 2s. fall, and India Bonds are lower. Bank Stock has improved to 214½. The closing official quotations are—for Bank Stock, 213½; Reduced, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; India Bonds, £1000, 80 p; Bank Stock for Account, 214½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 64 p; Small, June, 64 p.

Mexican has experienced the greatest fall in consequence of the altered value of money, a determined system of *bearing* having been begun on Tuesday, to which the event of Thursday lent powerful support. Monday's quotation of 35½ to 36½, declined on Tuesday to 35½ to 36, and on Wednesday, to 34½ to 35 for Account. Peruvian has receded from 81½ to 80, for Account. The fall in Foreign Securities generally has been proportionate to the dealings, the last quotations being:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 51; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent., 101½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 35½; Ditto, Account, 34½; Peruvian Bonds, 43 per Cent., Account, 80; Ditto, Deferred, 36½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 35; Russian Bonds, 44 per Cent., 93; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 39½; French Rentes, 5 per Cent., 90½; Exchange, 24½; 90c.; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 59½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 90½.

Shares have been very buoyant, Lond. and North-Western having quoted 127½; South-Western, 80½; Midlands, Great Northern, Great Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, all sharing in the advance. The reaction occurred on Thursday, and the change can be best appreciated by reference to the subjoined list:—Aberdeen, 102½; Ditto, Preference, 4 dis.; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guar., 30; Bristol and Exeter, 76; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 104½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; East Lancashire, 11½; Chester and Holy-head, 104½; Ditto, Preference, 13½; East Anglian (£25, l. and E. and L. and D.), 33; Ditto (£25 l.) Six per Cent. Preference, 13½; Eastern Counties, 63; D.O. New Preference, Six per Cent., 11; Do., Do., Five per Cent., 57; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 31½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 30; Great Northern, 17½; Ditto, Halfes, A, Deferred, 7; Ditto, Halfes, B, 6 per Cent., 11½; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 12½; Great Northern and Western (Ireland), Eighth, 3½; Great Western, 76; Lancaster and Carlisle, 69; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13½; Ditto, Fifth, 4½; Leeds and Bradford, 96½; Leeds and Thirsk, 14½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 87½; London and North-Western, 123½; Ditto ditto, New Quarters, 20½; Ditto, £10 Shares, M. and B. (c), 3½; London and

S.-Western, 75½; Ditto, New Pref., 7½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28½; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 10½; Midland, 47; Ditto, £50 Shares, 15½; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 129; Newcastle and Carlisle, 90; Newmarket, 2½; North British, 9; North Staffordshire, 94; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 19½; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Scottish Central, 13½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6½ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 5 dis.; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 32½; South Wales, 22½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, and Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, G.N.E., purchase or preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 22½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16½; East Indian, 11½; Great Indian Peninsula, 2; Luxembourg, 13½; Namur and Liege, 9; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 27½; Rouen and Havre, 11; Sambre and Meuse, 3½; Tours and Nantes, 5½ x. d.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—A notice having been issued by the Bank of England raising the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum, the market for the various securities has been in a very depressed state to-day. The Three per Cent. Consols are marked 96½, and the Three per Cent. Reduced, 97 to 9½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. have touched 98½. Bank Stock, 214; Indian Bonds, 85½; and Exchequer Bills, 64s. to 67s. premium. Foreign Shares heavy, and Railway Scrip has fallen to a considerable extent.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise, have amounted to 2500 quarters. Fresh up to-day the receipts by land carriage from Essex, Kent, &c., were small; hence the show of samples of both red and white was comparatively trifling. Owing to the holidays, very few buyers were in attendance, and the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal currencies. Upwards of 4000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week; but the show of that grain was not so large. All descriptions moved off heavily, at barely late rates. We have no change to notice in the value of malted barley; but grinding and distilling sorts were easier to purchase. The supply of English malt was large. In malt—cho arrivals of which are extensive—very little was doing, at barely late rates. Oats were held at full prices; beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were unusually dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2500; barley, 9830; malt, 8190; oats, 5170; flour, 2370. Irish: oats, 2110. Foreign: wheat, 8140; barley, 1590; oats, 3350; flour, 3510 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 48s; rye, 21s to 23s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling do., 23s to 25s; malted do., 23s to 27s; Chevalier, 24s to 31s; Lincoln & Norfolk malt, 52s to 53s; brown do., 46s to 48s; Kingston & Ware, 52s to 54s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire & Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 20s to 21s; Trough and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 21s to 22s; ditto, old, 21s to 22s; grey peas, 30s to 31s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 28s to 29s; boilers, 30s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 22s to 23s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Dantzic red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. American flour, 20s to 23s per barrel. Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed, especially fine English, is in good request, at full prices. In all other articles next to nothing doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 5½ to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 31s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 42s to 46s; white ditto, 4s to 7s; and tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rape-seed, new, 42s to 47s per last; linseed cakes, English, 13s to 14s; foreign ditto, 15s 10s to 17 15s per 100 lb; rape-cakes, 14s to 15s 10s per cwt. In foreign butter very little is doing, at late rates.

Sugar, &c.—Owing to the holidays, scarcely any business has been doing in this article, the prices of which are almost nominal. In coffee and rice, we have scarcely a transaction to notice.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter has risen inactive this week; but we have no material change to notice in prices. Cork, 78s; Limerick, 72s to 74s; Wexford, 74s to 84s; and Waterford, 70s to 74s per cwt. In foreign butter very little is doing, at dropping currencies. Fine Friesland, 90s to 94s per cwt. English butter is quite as dear, although the amount of business doing is not large. French is selling at 11s to 14s per dozen pounds. The bacon market is heavy, at a fall in value of 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 40s to 44s; heavy, 38s to 40s per cwt. Bladdered lard is quoted at 46s to 52s, and kegs, 40s to 42s per cwt.

Tallow.—Scarcely any business has been doing in this article, the prices of which have given way 3d to 6d per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 37s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Our market is heavy, and prices, almost generally, are lower than last advised. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 2s; and straw, £1 0s to £1 7s per load. Trade dull.

Spirits.—East India rum moves off steadily, at 6½d to 1s 7d per gallon proof. Leeward firm, at 1s 8d to 1s 9d proof. Jamaica, fine and choice, is worth 3s 9d to 4s 6d per gallon. Brandy is a slow sale, but quite as dear. A fair demand exists for Geneva, at 1s 7d to 1s 7½d for ord., and 1s 9d to 2s for fine. Corn spirits, 9s 8d to 9s 9d, net cash.

By-private contract, very little business is doing; yet most of the holders refuse to sell except at higher rates.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes being large, the demand is less active, and prices are not supported. Yorkshire regents are selling at 8s to 10s per ton. Other kinds in proportion.

Cattle (Friday).—Stewart's, 17s; Hinton, 17s; Tees, 17s; Braddish, 16s 6d; Kelloe, 16s 3d; Richmond, 16s; Foden Main, 15s 6d; Belmont, 16s; Addicks, 16s 3d; Wylton, 16s 3d; and Waterford, 70s to 74s per cwt. As is almost invariably the case at this season of the year, our market is in a very depressed state. In some instances prices are lower than last week.

Factors' prices, viz. ready money.—East Kent pockets, 72s to 120s; ditto bags, 68s to 110s; Mid Kent pockets, 45s to 110s; ditto bags, 40s to 85s; Weald of Kent pockets, 60s to 75s; ditto bags, 40s to 70s; Sussex pockets, 50s to 70s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was unusually small, it embracing only 176 head, the beef trade was heavy in the extreme at almost nominal quotations. The number of sheep was under 2000 head, yet it was quite equal to the wants of the buyers. In prices we have no change to notice. Calves moved off heavily at late rates. We had a very inactive inquiry for pigs, especially large porkers, but the currencies were unaltered. The fine mitch cows on offer sold at £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large hogs, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; neat small pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 15s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 21s each. Total supplies: beasts, 176; cows, 40; sheep, 1800; calves, 80; pigs, 120. Foreign: beasts, 80; sheep, 330.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Scarcely any business was transacted to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8 lb by the cwt:—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C M KERMOT, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, druggist.

BANKRUPT.

J H MILLIN and G A MILLIN, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, sword cutlers. G MILLIN, Elizabeth-street, Liverpool, contractor. J H MILLIN, 11, Abchurch-lane, London, Bedfordshire, builder. J N HAKEL, Harnley, wine-merchant. C MARSON, Newmarket, livery-stable keeper. H HAKEL, Blackfriars-road, linen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A WILSON, Lismahow, Lanarkshire, carrier. W MOUNTAIN, Greenock, rope-merchant. W J, and R M DUNDEAL, Alva, Stirlingshire, wool-spinners.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 22.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Ensign H M Stayton to be Cornet, vice O'Hara. 3rd: Cornet C L Pedder to be Lieut, vice Croker.

1st Light Dragoons: Cornet J K Lennox to be Lieut, vice Ardren. 14th: Lieut H E Reader to be Adjutant, vice Anthorp.

1st (or Grenadier) Foot Guards: Major and Col Sir O Honyman, 14th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Lascelles; Capt and Brevet-Col J J W Angerstein to be Major, vice Sir O Honyman; Lieut and Capt H Hopwood to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Angerstein; Ensign and Lieut F A Thesiger to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hopwood.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Capt E Neville to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lord Burghersh.

18th Foot: Ensign A H Graves to be Ensign, vice Lillingston. 20th: Lieut G F W Poley to be Captain, vice Knight. 37th: Ensign E A Anderson to be Ensign, vice Graves; Capt G M Ross to be Paymaster, vice Henry Piercy. 41st: Major G Carpenter to be Lieutenant



## CURIOSITIES.

## RELIQUE OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This elegant specimen of mediæval jewellery is presumed by some antiquarians to have been one of the elaborate enrichments of the jewelled mitre of the renowned Bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham; other antiquaries have considered it to be a morse, or clasp; and we think this latter opinion is in some degree borne out by a representation, in the elaborate work of Felibien, "Histoire de l'Abbaye Royale de St. Denis," of a similarly jewelled M, one of the treasures of the famed Abbey of St. Denis. The discussion of this archaeological controversy, however, we leave to abler antiquaries than ourselves; we therefore briefly notice the character of the Jewel. In shape it is a capital letter M, crowned. The centre of the letter has a vase, from which spring three lilies, emblems of the Virgin, beautifully enamelled; and in the spaces on either side, which have beautifully wrought Gothic tracery in their headings, are figures of the Virgin and the Angel Gabriel, forming, in fact, the subject of the Annuncia-



LETTER-RACK.—WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM'S JEWEL.

don. The Jewel is set with precious stones and pearls, in addition to the enamel work.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## BINHAM PRIORY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

BLOMEFIELD, in his "History of Norfolk," says:—"This celebrated Priory of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to St. Mary, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Albans, was founded (A.D. 1206) by Peter, Lord Valoins, the Conqueror's nephew, who endowed it with the lordship of the town, and other grants of land from the adjoining parishes, which were considerably increased by his successors. King Henry VIII. afterwards granted the site of this Priory, the manor and rectory, with other lands in Walsingham, Wells, Gunthorpe, Barney, and Thursford, to Thomas Paston, Esq., one of whose successors sold the lordship, with others, to a merchant in London.

"The Church was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and the rectory appropriated to the Priory. A print of the ruins, with the Church (a great part of the west end of which was then standing), was published by a Mr. Buck, in the year 1738."

The west front of the Priory Church is very fine Early English. On the ground is a rich arcade, with perforated panels in the spandrels and under the heads of the side arches; the centre arch is a doorway with fine mouldings, and varieties of the enriched tooth ornament. Above the arcade is a magnificent west window, of two principal lights and a foliated circle in the head, each light subdivided in the same manner; but the whole has been long built up with bricks, with the exception of the foliated circle at the top, which was glazed a few years since at the sole expense of the late T. T. Clarke, Esq., the improprator, the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the parish. The ends

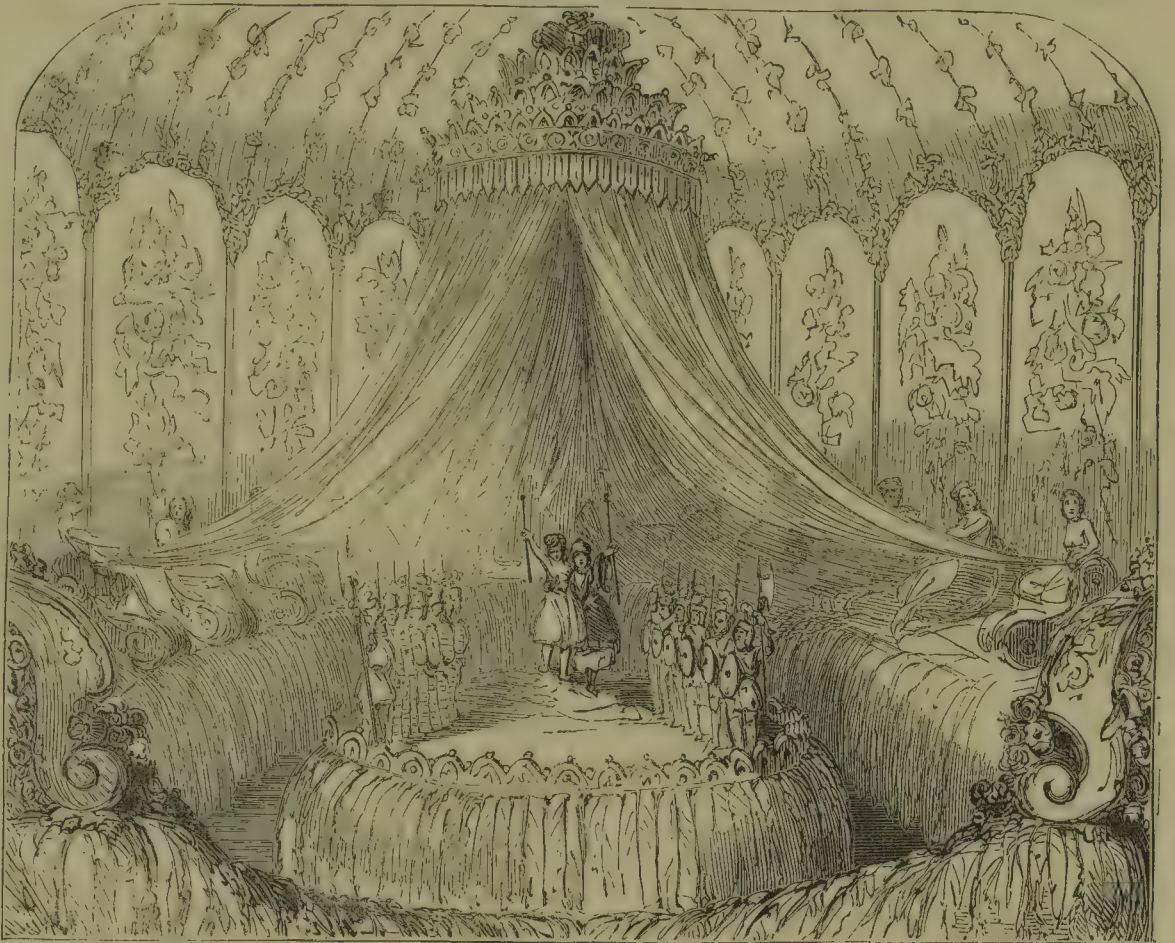


SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF BINHAM PRIORY RUINS, NORFOLK.

of the aisles, which form part of the west front, had each a small doorway, and over it a tall window of two lights, with transoms and sub-arches, and a foliated circle in the head; the cusps of the large circle and some of the small ones have flowered points. On the gable is an early English bell-cot, with a bell in it. The pleasant and picturesque village of Binham is much frequented in the summer by families visiting at Cromer and other watering-places on the coast.

**PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.**—A deputation, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Wakley, M.P., and several persons of local importance, waited upon Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street, to present a memorial agreed to at a meeting of nearly 3000 inhabitants of Finsbury, on the subject of the new park, so much desired in that borough. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Wakley. Mr. Woodward urged the necessity of procuring an open space in the northern district of London for the healthful recreation and exercise of the vast multitudes it contained. He also impressed upon his Lordship that, as a sanitary measure, the proposed park had the strongest claims upon the favourable consideration of the Government. Lord Robert Grosvenor observed that he had presided at the meeting from which the memorial had emanated, from a strong conviction, not merely that a park north of London was necessary, but also because he thought it but just that the same provision should be made out of the public resources for Finsbury as had been made for the metropolitan inhabitants south and east of the Thames. His Lordship added, that the site of the proposed park was equi-distant from Regent's and Victoria Parks, and would, if adopted, complete the circle of parks round London. Mr. Lloyd then explained to the Premier, at the request of Lord Grosvenor, the plan and situation of the proposed park. Three plans were alluded to, viz. one containing an area of 540 acres, which, it was estimated, would cost £300,000; 480 acres, at a cost of £200,000; and 380 acres, for £180,000.—Lord John Russell manifested some surprise that the City of London had not interfered, and prevented so many open spaces as had been alluded to by Mr. Lloyd, from being covered with buildings.—Mr. Parsons said that Lord Seymour and Sir George Grey had both admitted the importance of the object, but had suggested difficulties, on the ground of expense; and it was for that reason the deputation had sought his Lordship's assistance and support.—After some observations from Mr. Wakley and other members of the deputation, Lord John Russell remarked that it appeared to him that the proposed park was desirable, and he would confer with Sir George Grey and Lord Seymour on the subject.—The deputation, having thanked his Lordship, withdrew.

**PUBLIC PARK AT MACCLESFIELD.**—At a meeting of the committee for establishing a public park and free library in this town, last week, it was stated that about £300 had been collected, almost exclusively in pence, from the working classes, the middle and higher classes not yet having been solicited. It was also mentioned that Mr. Frost, machine maker, had offered to provide palisading, and do any kind of ironwork that might be necessary in carrying out the undertaking, free of charge.



LYCEUM.—SCENE FROM "KING CHARMING; OR, THE BLUE BIRD OF PARADISE."



SADLER'S WELLS.—SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT IN 1851."



HAYMARKET.—SCENE FROM "THE SECOND CALENDAR AND THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY."



## THE THEATRES.

## THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

PANTOMIME and Burlesque divide the dramatic throne at Christmas, in these days. The exclusive reign of the former no longer continues. Nevertheless, the number of Pantomimes is rather increased than diminished; while in regard to Burlesques, they have of late years literally spawned at every holiday, and not infrequently at other seasons also. Judging from rumours, and also from the titles and subjects of the pieces, the present Boxing Night promised to be rich in entertainment. Nor has the result been a disappointment.

The note of promise recorded in our Journal of last week has been successfully responded to at the several metropolitan theatres; each producing a pantomime, or extravaganza, for the special gratification of the Christmas holiday visitors.

## LYCEUM.

At this theatre, Mr. Planché presents us with an exquisite version of "L'Oiseau Bleu," from the famed repertory of the Comtesse d'Aulnois. It is entitled "King Charming; or, the Blue Bird of Paradise." The original story has been closely followed. Madame Vestris enacts *King Charming* with right regal grace: her dress was evidently taken from the state costume of the Nepaulesse Ambassador. Mr. Frank Matthews and his wife, as *King Henpeck* and his spouse, were admirably comic; and Miss St. George was very fascinating as the heroine. It is impossible to bestow too much praise upon the scenery, painted by Mr. Beverly and Mr. Meadows: from the rising of the curtain to its final descent, all was perfect; some of the scenic effects even surpassing those of former wonders.

The principal characters are sustained by Madame Vestris, Miss Julia St. George, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews. With such actors, a piece from Planché's pen, and the exquisite scenic effects with which this theatre always augments its dramatic effects, we need hardly say that a pleasing and brilliant result was produced.

The plot of the piece hinges chiefly upon the resolve of a queenly step-mother to marry her own rather than her step-daughter to *King Charming*, who is accordingly tricked into eloping with the "wrong lady;" and when, on discovering his blunder, he refuses to wed the lady, is transformed by her fairy god-mother into a bird of paradise—a blue one (the "oiseau bleu" of the original story), and in this guise discovered and slain by the Queen-Mother; but, restored to life and the human form once more, on condition that he shall within six months marry the lady whom he does not love. The incidents of the first act bring us to this point of the history; and the second is devoted to the efforts of the heroine for the discovery and release of her lover, which are at length effected; and the fates relenting, forgive the "condition of the bond," and permit the union of the true lovers.

We have engraved one of the most splendid scenes of this elegant spectacle, in which author and artists have alike achieved new triumphs.

## HAYMARKET.

The lessee of this theatre was, as usual, prepared with a first rate Christmas Box for the play-going public on Boxing night. After the comedy of "Every Man has his Fault" (very creditably played), an entirely new burlesque extravaganza was produced; it is called "The Second Calendar, and the Queen of Beauty who had to fight with the Genie;" by the brothers Brough, authors of several very successful pieces of this description. The piece is most splendidly got up, both as to costume and scenery, and was highly successful.

The plot of the piece is very well arranged; it is taken from not only the celebrated story whose name it bears, but also from another tale in the same work, the celebrated "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," the two stories being very ingeniously dovetailed with each other. The introductory scene is a picnic in the Desert, in which the *King of the Ebony Isles* (Mr. J. Bland) incurs the displeasure of a malignant genie, *Jargarhees* (Mr. E. Selby). The latter foregoes his intent of revenge which he threatened, on consideration of receiving the hand of the fair daughter of the *King*, the *Princess Gulnare* (Mrs. L. S. Buckingham), and immediately starts for his demon palace with his fair prize in a Hansom cab. The *Prince Agib* (Miss Anne Romer, her first appearance at this theatre), has been robbed by banditti, and is discovered bound to a tree by *Codja*, a woodman (Mr. Buckstone), who kindly employs his axe and his woodcraft, liberates the *Prince*, and cuts down the tree. This done, they discover a secret entrance to the *Genie's* dwelling, in which *Gulnare* is imprisoned; of course the *Prince* falls in love with the *Princess*, and the *Genie*, in his rage on discovering it, transforms the handsome *Prince* into an *Ape* (played by Mr. Lebar). The *Woodman*, the *Ape*, and *Zebeydeh* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), maid of all-work to the *Genie*, make their way to the Court of the *Rajah of Mulligatawny* (Mr. J. Bland again), and find him in a sad dilemma: he has discharged his Ministry, and advertises for a Secretary of State; and submits, as a test of superiority, that he who writes the best hand shall have the *Portfolio*. There are many competitors; amongst them, the *Monkey Prince*, who, though transformed in person, still retains the use of his superior endowments. He is made the *Rajah's* secretary. The *Princess Zaidé*, the Queen of Beauty (Miss Priscilla Horton), the *Rajah's* daughter, has been long trying to establish an Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at Mulligatawny, but has hitherto been foiled by *Jargarhees*, the evil genie. She herself has fairy powers; and, meeting her enemy, they fight. She conquers; restores *Prince Agib* to his former state; establishes her Grand Exhibition; and the piece ends to the satisfaction of all, except the *Genie*.

The performance was capital. The debutante Miss Anne Romer was most loudly applauded and encored in her songs, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Miss P. Horton sang with her usual taste and effect; some of her songs were excellent—a duet she has with the *Rajah*, in which she wishes to try her nocromancy on him, was in capital taste. Buckstone, as the *Woodman*, together with Mrs. Fitzwilliam, was comic in the extreme. Mrs. Buckingham looked and played her little part well, as did in fact the whole of them. Bland and Selby are indispensable to this part of the drama, and did all the authors could wish them.

The whole of the actors, especially Miss Romer, was loudly called for, and appeared, as did the author. The piece is a decided hit.

We have engraved the opening scene of the action between *Codja* and *Prince Agib*.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The pantomime here is a sort of *piece de circonstance* touching the forthcoming Exhibition of 1851, with the *apropos* title of "Harlequin and the House that Jack built in 1851; or, the Genie of the Ring and Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp." The enchanted workshop of *Jack-of-all-trades* opens the drama; who announces to his workpeople that he means to build a house of industrial exhibition. *Invention* ultimately intrudes, on the plea that *Jack's* exhibition cannot take place till May, whilst her's comes off on this present Boxing Night. The fairy part of the business is adapted from the celebrated Arabian story which gives the sub-title to the piece. This is very cleverly adapted to the scene. After which the transformations commence, and the pantomime proper proceeds with spirit. The scenery is upon a much more splendid scale than ordinary at this house with this class of entertainment. Notice is particularly merited by the scenes of the enchanted cavern, the Royal gardens, the flying palace, and the factory of invention. The hits and the tricks were of a popular character, and proved very effective. Cobden and the Army Estimates, Louis Napoleon, Haynau and Barclay's draymen, the Pope, and Lord Brougham were the principal butts. A morris dance by the pupils of Mr. Frampton was, in particular, very much liked by the audience.

The piece was preceded by Southern's play of "Isabella;" in which Miss Glyn supported the part of the heroine with that originality and power for which she is so remarkable. Her reading of this character is, indeed, entirely new; but on this we must take another opportunity to dilate.

We have engraved a ludicrous scene in the opening.

## PRINCESS'.

After "The Stranger," followed the pantomime, already announced, "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene"—a title implying an ambitious design, if not a poetical conception. The legend is followed with good effect. The quarrel between the fairies *Fidelity* and *Infidelity* is suggestive; and the scenic effect of moonlight melting into sunlight, and then of the landscape itself dissolving into another view, is eminently pleasing. Thus brought into the presence of the Brave and the Fair, doomed soon to separate—he for the Holy Land, and she for her lonely bower—*Imogene*, however, as in the ballad, swears inviolable constancy; and, also as in the ballad, violates both her vow and constancy at once, being "dazzled" and "bewildered" by the gold and jewellery of an enormously wealthy baron. Previous to the wedding, however, the faithless fair one hears of the death of her lover; but this circumstance not absolving her from her vow, conjures up terrors in her looking-glass. Nevertheless, under the direction of Soyer, the nuptial festivities proceed. At the hour of one a stranger guest appears seated at the banquet, with his countenance concealed by his beaver. He proves, of course, to be the ghost of *Alonzo*, come to claim or to reproach the lady. He demands the fulfilment of her oath:—

If I be living, or if I be dead,  
I swear by the Virgin, no one in your stead,  
Shall the husband of Imogene be.

There is no chance either for the Baron or for her; and off she must have gone but for the interference of the fairies *Affirmative* and *Negative*, who decide upon giving the lovers another trial as *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, and *Pantaloon* (Mr. Cormack, Miss Le Clercq, and Mr. Paulo); Mr. Flexmore being the Clown. In all respects the piece was well appointed, and admirably represented.

We have engraved the beautiful moonlight scene.

## OLYMPIC.

Mr. Tom Taylor takes the subject of Madame D'Arblay's "Prince Doras" for his Christmas piece—the pet of the good and the prey of wicked fairies. The latter curse the child in its cradle with a big nose. *Furiosa* is the name of the "heldam," whose nasal malediction becomes so inconveniently objective in another. The consternation of the Royal pa and ma is excessive; but, in the second scene (by which time, with railway speed, the youth has become a man of one-and-twenty), they have got accustomed to the enormity of their son's "prominent feature." He now advertises for a wife, and receives in reply the portraits of all the princesses in the world—all at least who are marriageable. The portraits are clairvoyant, and discourse with the lover, who thus holds a chat with the *Princess of Mignonette*, and subsequently has an interview with the lady herself. But the nose! She would fly from that. Pursued, through earth, air, and water, she is at last caught napping by the *Prince*, who, in stooping to



PRINCESS'.—SCENE FROM "ALONZO THE BRAVE AND THE FAIR IMOGENE."



OLYMPIC.—SCENE FROM "PRINCE DORAS; OR, THE ROMANCE OF THE NOSE."



DRURY-LANE.—SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND HUMPTY DUMPTY."





ADELPHI.—SCENE FROM "LA TARANTULA; OR, THE SPIDER KING."

kiss the sleeping beauty, finds his nose too long. On this discovery depended the spell. It is made, and the nose sinks from a non-natural to a natural organ of sense. No longer blind to his own defects, on their removal nothing thenceforth stands in the way of his cherished object. And thus successfully ends the "Romance of the Nose."

with a splendid tableau,  
The scenes being all in the style of Watteau.

We have engraved the cleverly-managed scene of the interview.

## DRURY-LANE.

This theatre re-opened for its brief holiday season on Thursday, with the "Winter's Tale;" Miss Vandenhoff performing *Hermione*, and Mr. Anderson *Leontes*. The pantomime, in which the lessee has, we believe, been assisted by Mr. Fitzball, is entitled "Harlequin Humpty Dumpty; or, Robin de Bobbin, and the First Lord Mayor of Lun'on." The subject unfortunately lies under the disadvantage of not being generally known. The hero, who, in legendary lore, is mentioned in connexion with the *Old Woman of Finchley*, is *Humpty-Dumpty* and opposed to *Big Ben*, of Highgate, alias *Robin de Bobbin*, a giant, who is celebrated for his cormorant propensities. It is recorded of him that

He swallowed a cow and a calf,  
A butcher and a half;  
A church, the steeple,  
And all the people;

During the absence of *King Richard* in the Holy Land, *Robin* becomes an outlaw, and levies black-mail on the good citizens of London. *Maude*, the "fayre maide of Chepe," is the heroine, who is loved by *Hal Fitz-Hearts-of-Oak*, whose ultimate happiness is secured by the agency of *Humpty Dumpty*. But the old *Crone of Finchley*, determined to prolong their trials, transforms them into *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. All this, and much more, is not so clearly represented in the pantomime as might have been desired. The scenes are numerous and long; costly in their getting up, but requiring to be abridged both in their business and dialogue. Neatness and directness of purpose are required in all pantomimic exhibitions; for, unless they tell their tale at once, they are ineffective. The tricks, though numerous, and the hits, though well intended, were not quite palpable enough. The scene of the Glass Palace in Hyde-Park is one of the most effective; and that of General Haynau turned out of "a general thrashing machine," and attacked by the mob of draymen, excited most laughter. The whole concluded with a brilliant set scene, representing the "Fairy Abode of Britannia." The pantomime characters were well supported; Mr. Deulin being *Harlequin*; Mlle. Theodore, *Columbine*; Mr. J. Deulin, *Pantaloon*; Signor Parkini, *Sprite*; and Mr. Seymour, *Clown*. The performance lasted till past one in the morning. The music has been selected by Mr. Henri Laurent, and was of so pleasing a character that it went far to redeem the scenes from the weariness incident to their too great length. When reduced in quantity, the pantomime may be more favourably received than it was on Boxing Night.

We have engraved a scene in which the hero figures in grotesque rotundity.



SURREY.—SCENE FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; OR, HARLEQUIN AND SIR JOHN FALSTAFF."

## ADELPHI.

Here Mr. Albert Smith presents us with "The Tarantula; or, the Spider-King." The piece opens with a scene, representing the Realm of Reptiles, in which *Spiderion*, the King of the Spiders, and other unearthly objects, are brought into notice, so as to constitute a Monster Meeting, which is terminated in a skilful manner by its transformation into a cloud. In a subsequent scene the height of the ridiculous is attained in a "coaching incident," in which a car is introduced, drawn by horses made of boys, two to each horse. *Luigi* (Miss Woolgar) is the victim of the tarantula, receiving what is supposed to be a fatal bite; and, on the strength of this belief, *Luigi's* betrothed, *Loretta* (Madame Celeste) is affianced to *Dr. Omeopatico* (Mr. Wright), but *Luigi's* recovery slightly deranges this secondary arrangement, and restores the *status quo*. In the course of the piece "the village in flames" furnishes opportunity for a very brilliant and effective scene.

To the success of the piece Madame Celeste greatly contributed, by the grace of her dancing; and Miss Woolgar played with her usual dash and high spirits. Mr. Paul Bedford as the *Bandit*, and Mr. Wright as the *Quack Doctor*, were perfection. The scenery is throughout good; and the Magic Cave, at the close, is brilliant.

The illustration is a most effective tableau of the principal characters.

## SURREY.

This transpontine theatre has turned "The Merry Wives of Windsor" into

harlequinade. The Christmas pantomime is, in fact, "Shakspeare Burlesqued;" and, as characterising the management of the theatre generally, it may, perhaps, be permitted to pass without censure. Windsor-Park and environs furnish the subjects of the scene, and the story of the drama is literally followed, up to the commencement of the transformation. *Falstaff*, *Ford*, and *Page*, with their wives, &c., being reproduced in exaggerated semblances. Sorry work; but to this profanation great poets are subjected by the irreverent and the selfish. All the appointments are of a costly description. The gorgeous pavilion of butterflies and the National Exhibition of 1851 are both attractive scenes. The scene engraved is the never-to-be-forgotten incident of the buck-basket, in Datchet Mead.

## MARYLEBONE.

It does not say much for the management, that the pantomime at this house was preceded by the long-discarded tragedy of "George Barnwell." The former is called "Harlequin Alfred the Great; or, the Magic Banjo and the Mystic Raven." *Blue Devils* in the playground of Despair, and in four tableaux lead off the piece, from which they are driven by *Hope* and *Old Joe Grimabiti*. The *Cape*, the *King*, and the *Dame* form the chief historical incident, and the comic business ends with the transformation of an English oak forest into the English Fleet. The *Clown* was performed by Tom Matthews.

## ASTLEY'S.

The equestrian drama at this theatre is altogether a grand affair. "Harlequin

and Donoghue; or, the White Horse of Killarney" is unrivalled for gorgeousness of effect. It was preceded by the spectacle of "Kenilworth;" thus filling for an entire evening the eye with magnificence.

We have now gone through the principal theatres; others of less repute, however, have not been wanting. Nelson Lee's "Knife, Fork, and Spoon," at the CITY OF LONDON, is novel in its subject and striking in its development; at the QUEEN'S we have "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper;" at the VICTORIA, "Harlequin Georgey Barnwell, the Famed London Apprentice;" at the GRECIAN SALOON, "Harlequin and the Crystal Palace of 1851;" at the PAVILION, "Sugar and Spice, and all things nice;" and at the STANDARD, "Buttercups and Daisies."

**DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.**—The very successful painters of the Panorama of the Nile have very nearly completed a large moving Dioramic Picture of Syria and Palestine, illustrating not only the localities referred to in Biblical history, as the various scenes of Holy Writ; but also modern events and recent discoveries. The effects will be novel—the route the most attractive; and the whole will be painted from original sketches, so as to "present the Holy Land as it now appears to the traveller, in its picturesque beauty, and its many hallowed associations."

Mr. W. West, formerly of the Haymarket Theatre, was well received in his entertainment of a "Hit at Men and Manners," on Monday last, at the National Hall. Miss Vaughan was deservedly applauded and encored in all her songs.

An infant prodigy, armed *cap-à-pie*, à la Betty, was announced for Monday, at the Soho Theatre, in certain parts of "Hamlet" and "Richard III." Exhibitions of this kind are primarily objectionable, if successful: to the present we need not urge the censure, as the condition is wanting by way of motive.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**RECRUITS.**—Major General Brown, the adjutant-general to the forces, when examined by the select committee on army expenditure, stated that not more than one-third of the recruits were natives of Ireland; and that out of 12,000 men required for the service during the present year, 6000 or 7000 would be exclusively English. The greater number, and better men, are enlisted from London than from the agricultural or manufacturing districts.

**ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.**—Lieut. Tattnall has given an additional donation of thirty guineas to this institution.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., his friends will be glad to hear, has perfectly recovered from the complaint (water on the chest) which at his time of life (above 80) it was expected would have been fatal.

**ADMIRALTY AGENTS TO THE CAPE MAIL-PACKETS.**—The Admiralty have appointed a commander (Commander Wolrige) as the agent to the first Cape mail-packet, instead of a Lieutenant, as in all other mail steam-packets; and it is understood that in these packets their Lordships have determined to appoint all Commanders, in order that they may have an opportunity afforded them, in the voyages to the Cape of Good Hope in these screw-vessels, of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with that principle of propulsion which, there is not the slightest doubt, will in a few years be applied to every ship of war in the navy.

**DEATHS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.**—Since 1846 so many as 108 general officers have died.

**NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Vice Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., has accepted the appointment of naval Commander-in-chief of the West Indies, Halifax, and North American station.

**GREAT COATS.**—Circular.—Horse Guards, 18th of December, 1850. —Memorandum.—Troops, when proceeding by railway during the winter months, and in cold weather at other seasons of the year, are, invariably, to wear their great coats.—By command, G. BROWNE, A.G.

**NEW PATTERN COAT FOR THE INFANTRY.**—The Duke of Cambridge has sent two red frock coats to the Board of General Officers, as patterns both for officers and men.

**RETIREMENT FROM THE FOOT GUARDS.**—Colonel Lascelles, the senior officer in the Grenadier Guards, is, it is said, about to retire from the service by the sale of his commissions. The regulation value of these commissions is £9000, but it is notorious amongst military circles that much more is given in similar cases. Colonel Lascelles served with the Guards both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The two great events of the week, which will certainly have great influence on fashion, are the ball at the Hotel de Ville (town-hall) and the opening of the President's drawingrooms.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to describe the novelties; the fashions for balls and soirées are little sought after at present in Paris, as the gay season is but just commencing; and in London these toilets would create little interest. We shall, therefore, only describe the Morning Dresses.

Rich dress is the order of the day; not a bonnet but that is covered with ornaments, or a dress but of rich stuff; nothing but velvet morning cloaks, trimmed with fur, lace, or embroidery.

Dresses with the body open in front are so much the fashion, that even the severity of the weather cannot do away with them.

The fur which binds the velvet cloaks is always sable; this fur should form a tippet, to the end of the cloak. The shape of the close-fitting paletot is alone adopted for cloaks trimmed with fur.

*Coins du feu* are still rather short, but they all seem different from the variety of ornaments; they are also made of velvet, black, green, or garnet; corners rounded or square, and trimmed with a silk braid, or with embroidered lace-work; or completely covered with embroidery or braid.

We have seen in Paris, at Hervé Larchevêque's, Rue de la Paix, some *coins du feu*, which are quite Turkish ladies' jackets; they are made of brilliant coloured velvet, such as scarlet, bright green, or blue, and embroidered with small gold lace at the edge only. However, few, as yet, have dared give themselves up to this profusion of oriental braiding.

A charming novelty is the ornamented lining of the pagoda sleeves; the lining originally was made to show by means of their width; in order to obviate this unseemly sight, the sleeves are lined with white taffeta as well as the rest of the body; at the elbow, from the point where the sleeve widens, appear little flounces or puffs of taffeta ribbon, terminated by a quilting at the inside edge of the sleeve, matching the outside ornament. To this refinement we propose that the interior ornament should be a repetition of the exterior ornament of the sleeve, with this difference, that the inside should be white, and the outside should agree with the shade of the dress.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

For Evening and Ball Dresses, the bodies are still open and square in front (Louis XV.), and trimmed with an infinite variety of ornaments. The stuffs chiefly worn at the *soirée* of the 10th of December, and at the Presidency, are those which are mentioned in our last Number. The antique watered silks were in the majority. The skirts of the dresses are infinitely and variously ornamented. First come lace flounces, fixed on flat, either relieved with knots of ribbon or flowers, or trimmed above with a top-knot of satin ribbon, No. 3; then a dress of warped taffeta, white ground with cherry-coloured flowers and stripes very wide apart, with a short tunic. Another dress of taffeta, with two skirts, the upper one trimmed with two pinked flounces, the under skirt forming a third flounce, which is pinked at the bottom with large teeth, similar to the flounces.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mousquetaire or Talma Cloak, bell-shaped; small collar, trimmed with mousquetaire gimp, with buttons; lined with silk. The upper part of the cloak only is wadded, tippet-shaped, so as to keep the back, shoulders, and breast warm; the rest is simply lined with silk, without being wadded, which permits of the bottom of the cloak being flexible. Dress, of plain taffeta, trimmed down the

(Continued on page 516.)



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THE BOAR-HUNT.—PAINTED BY RUBENS.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

(Continued from page 514.)

ront with a wide velvet ribbon and small lace of the same width. We have also seen dresses of Valenciennes with designs, one of which we describe: plain grey, or dark-coloured ground, with a large plaid ribbon down the front of the

dress, which is surtout-shaped. Capote, with a flexible crown, trimmed with sloped satin to the middle of the front, trimmed at the edge with small lace, applied flat, and turning on the curtain, with a small ostrich feather.

Paletot, of chesnut, or black cloth; without waist, or buttons behind; lined with goffered stuff, in imitation of quilted silk; facing and collar of the same, edged with silk lace, as well as the pockets. Coats are still short in the skirt, and trousers rounded on the boots; the side stripes diminish daily.

ture are most vividly depicted. "Action and life," says one of the painter's critics, "he never failed to represent as no other painter has done before or since; and this alone, in our opinion, entitles him to a place in the very foremost rank of artists."

The reader will find other illustrations of some of the *chef-d'œuvres* in the above collection, at pages 133, 297, 308, 309 of the present volume.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Boys' Dress, of dark-coloured cloth or velvet, trimmed with a small braid down the edges, with gaiters similar to the dress, or drab only.  
Girls' Dress is different; but only in the latter having, as in the picture, small bonnets, the front of which is slightly depressed towards the middle.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE BOAR-HUNT, PAINTED BY RUBENS.

This magnificent picture was formerly in the gallery of the late King of Holland, at the Hague, disposed of by auction in August last. It represents a forest at day-break; the brilliancy of the rising sun brings out the forms of the trees with fine effect. A boar, pursued by two cavaliers, is furiously advancing; a throng of armed peasants, partly screened by an uprooted tree, are rushing to the onslaught with their spears, and the dogs are attacking in every direction. Other cavaliers and peasants, with dogs, form several groups in the picture, which, as a composition, possesses high merit, and is painted in the artist's best manner. Rubens's hunting-pieces, it will be recollected, rank among his finest works. The struggle and energy of the incident of this pic-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

### CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE Illustration which we present of the *Cooking of the Royal Christmas Dinner in the Kitchen of Windsor Castle*, is a domestic type of a domestic time. Circles that can hardly ever contrive to assemble without a gap, endeavour to meet on the festival which is not less remarkable for its universal celebration, than for its family and home inspirations. From the palace to the cottage, the consciousness of a pervading world-wide sentiment makes people fly inward to express what is everywhere outside. It is the only means of symbolising the æmanical joy. Separate circles solemnise the general unity.

Here, then, in the Christmas Kitchen of old Windsor Castle, our thoughts on the time shall, not inaptly, take their starting-post. From that point "we will put a girdle round the earth." The first thing that we remark is, that everybody seems more confidential than usual. Christmas is like wine to many persons. It develops the full force of their individualities. The most secret characters written by nature on the soul become legible when held to the genial fire of joys and charities which the season lights up. The moroseness which had been little noticed amid the jarring noises of the year's work, becomes a painfully prominent discord in the softened festival sounds. Many amiabilities which had half slumbered, awake into pleasant activity. Their time is come.

Every age pays a tribute to the joyous season. The old make presents, and the young take them. The heads of schools announce the hour which ushers in the inevitable holidays, which are holidays to the givers also. And Christmas goes nodding about, with bays and red berries decorating his "frosty pow." The serenaders break the sleep of those who are too merry to be angry, and who hum a slumbrous accompaniment to a welcome disturbance. It is but the "wake;" and they sleep again under a serene influence peculiar to the hallowed time. Here are some verses as might serve the purpose:—

O Christmas! I discern thy serious meaning,  
But yet thy smile is very sweet;  
And I have seen thee like a mother leaning,  
While I have gamboll'd at thy feet.

When long ago the Christmas eve had darken'd,  
I could not sleep with inward joy:  
But to the crowing of the cock still hearken'd,\*  
Musing on mysteries, though a boy.

Yes, all a boy! there was a footpad creeping  
About the galleries towards day;

\* Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
This bird of dawning singeth all night long.  
*Marcellus, in Hamlet.*

At every sound the urchin's heart was leaping  
To be the first to any one to say,

"A merry Christmas! and a Christmas-box you owe me  
And soft! beware how you proceed;  
For there's another footpad just below me,  
Resolved to win the self-same meed!"

And then the great church bells begin their pealing,  
Scattering glad tidings far and near,  
And blending rapture with a mystic feeling,  
Deep awe with all that is most dear.

The rest is merriment and gratulation;  
Bold Frolic plays his freest pranks;  
Fond bands unite, who soon in separation,  
Are doom'd to break their transient ranks.

If days be blest with frosty suns which spangle,  
The vague low wavelike distant haze;  
And diamond glories from the branches dangle,  
Dying, yet smiling, with the blaze:

The skates are braced and o'er the ice-paved water  
Swift gliding games of peril go;  
Or wars demand (all innocent of slaughter)  
The white artillery of snow.

Many bright seasons mark the year's gyration  
But Christmas is the time of glee.  
Many fond days bring mites of consolation,  
But Christmas is the time for me!

Such are the verses. Judge them kindly; for they come from the heart. We have referred to Shakspeare's words—"The bird of dawning singeth all night long." For all the nights, and all the night of all the nights, are but the dawning of a mystic day to come. A good time indeed—the day of peace to those who are but willing that peace should be theirs—has arrived. For eighteen centuries, in the cold of the north, amid the bloom of the south, in the forest hut, in the city mansion, in cottage, in palace, round the lake, in the plain, under the glacier of the mountain, even at sea on the deck of the far-wandering ship, throughout the world, this sweet time has been kept so festive that it could not but be holy, so holy that it could not but be festive, full of the joy which almost weeps (it is so joyous), and of the solemnity which—like that of the prophet king—must dance from its own oppressive exuberance. From every part of the earth ascends a harmonious voice, victorious over the confusion of tongues, reminding the adoptive children of many societies and nations that they are the sympathising members of one family.

In our hemisphere, Christmas is associated with the snows and storms of mid-winter. In Australia, Christmas comes with the bloom and perfume of midsummer. The calendar day which is setting here, is the calendar day which is rising elsewhere. All is different in the accidents,

yet the same in the sense; and because the accidents are so different, therefore is the essential significance so one. It is no paltry local festival. It is kept by mankind, if not in the plenitude of actual fact, yet in this sense—that the children of those who do not now keep it, shall keep it hereafter. It unites all living men in one tender tie; and more than this, it binds the living with seventy generations of the dead in an equally tender recollection. And as this is so, is it not the time for making up differences, for flinging away rancours, for forgetting injuries, whether they be between individuals or between classes? Do we not all join in one common rejoicing, as our ancestors have always done, and as our descendants will do for ever? And is the scowl of estrangement befitting to the genius of a united witnessing of mirth, and sincerity, and social gratulation, overshadowed, as it were, and laterally tinged by the light of higher, and more solemn, more serene associations? Just look at the honest, shining countenance of friendly old Christmas, and then say can you cherish any bitterness in such a presence? As through a glass, darkly, he intimates the meaning of things more permanent than the miserable quarrels, distrusts, and heart-burnings of the hour. We are all united; and here in England we will have no half-Christmas feeling, but a right-jovial and right-earnest hand-shaking, hearty, and gleeful recognition of the prescriptive rights of the season. A truce to bickerings, if not a peace! Can less be said? And now, let us call the attention of the benevolent to a seemingly hard case, and a pathetic history. We allude to that of a year; any year you like. At the Antipodes, as we have already hinted, the year begins his career amid verdure, and all the smiles of nature, carolling, laughing, and jubilant. His storms and trials come on him in his prime of life, then begin to abate and leave the evening of his days full of peace and sunshine. His end again is sudden, amidst all that is blooming and splendid. We will take the case of the year of our own hemisphere; but it will be seen that, though not in form, yet in substance, the grievances which excite his anxiety are precisely similar to those under which the year of the Southern Cross is doomed to labour.

The year, then, as he is on this, with us, the upside of the world, begins life, like most infants, in the cradle of wintry cries and moanings; then he proceeds, gathering strength and courage, passes through the *lumen purpureum juvenia*—the purple bloom of youth—and through the hardy prime of manhood, into the dignity and sedateness of his autumn. Winter meets him, and materially changes his aspect, his constitution, and his temper: still he marches steadily forward; but whither? He is not unendued with sentiment, and, like ourselves, shudders at annihilation—a thought which never entered his head, either in the merry days of youth or the robust time of manhood, and visited him but rarely in the first period even of declining age. But now, all those stages of life are passed, and he is much altered. First, bloom, and then vigour, have successfully abandoned his limbs. And yet he is still marching onward. He must do so. Fate—necessity, wills it. He must



THE ROYAL KITCHEN IN WINDSOR CASTLE.



he must advance; but whither? Is he to die? A horrible question, to which when it first and again and again occurs to him, the only answer is his sensibly diminishing power. Inexpressibly depressed, the poor Year continues to totter on towards his last stage, filled with the deepest melancholy, shedding frequent tears, his head covered with the snows of seariness, blown upon and beaten by tempests, and enveloped in chilling and gloomy mists. "Alas!" he says, "must it indeed end thus? Did all the joyous, the bright days I have seen, which distended my heart with exhilaration, portend no better conclusion?" And he bows his head, and he faints with his march, and he is in despair. Just then he hears the chimes of joy-bells. He looks up, and he sees the landscape, which, a moment before, had been so ghostly, suddenly assume an aspect which faintly reminds him of his long-past spring-time. Bonfires illumine and cheer, and evergreens deck the prospect. While still marvelling what this can mean, he perceives a figure, if figure that might be which rather seems a shadow a little way before him, on the road. A dim hand outstretches a crown of laurels; and a voice that scarce seems earthly, says: "Dying Year, as you believe yourself to be—Dying Year! if you will abandon your terrestrial dispositions, your natural animosities, and earthly feelings, you shall not taste of that annihilation, the thought of which appals you now. You, who must soon pass away, to make room for successors, differing from you in a thousand particulars, shall be changed into something which never will itself know change. You, who are to-day, and to-morrow cannot be found, shall become that which will last always—which indeed sleeps for a space, during each revolution of the sun, but never dies—into Christmas, which will live till time itself be ended!"

The tottering Old Year accepts the conditions, is crowned with the laurel, recovers the beauty of high spirits, and becomes immortal. Whatever he has been that has passed away, he is now what will not pass away while the earth endures. He is metamorphosed into jocund Christmas, which belongs alike to the past, the present, and the future, ever ancient and ever new, sublime and imperishable, the delight of the young and the meditation of the aged, with a venerable but radiant face, the maker of many friendships and the destroyer of a thousand estrangements. One hand is pointed over the dim waste of the distant past, towards an outstanding and august event, the memory of which concerns all men; the other hand scatters bounties and kindnesses far and near. Around the knees of the season, so to speak, around the knees of the mystic visitant who incorporates the closing year into his own glorious character, are grouped innumerable happy circles. A maze of gracious scenes, and a confused rhapsody of hilarity, surround the great central figure. In the distance, though not put utterly to flight, yet scared away for a time, are various evil shapes. If you pursue them, and overtake them, and bring them to close examination, you hardly know the late familiar troublemakers. They have half lost their wonted aspects. Harshness looks irresolute; Suspicion, abashed; Avarice itself, with its rigid lineaments, seems touched, and, for a brief moment, softened. All that is bad stands rebuked, if it hides not its head, before the benign influence of that time in which the happiest event in human history is celebrated. Such is old Christmas, and as such let us welcome it duly.

### THE ROYAL KITCHEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Kitchen is a noble apartment of nearly 50 feet in height—situated on the northern side of the Castle. And the Christmas good cheer requires ample space. As many as 60 turkeys are roasted for the Royal table at this season. The household and the domestics help, of course, to consume them. Large fires at both ends of the kitchen look enormous, and, with the viands slowly revolving on the spits, present a wonderful picture. On either side there are also charcoal fires for the more delicate cookery—for the *chefs d'œuvre* of French invention—aided by certain mysterious utensils used in the process that sadly bewilder the uninitiated, whose astonishment is moreover excited by the great size and number of the culinary vessels displayed ostentatiously round the huge fire-places.

Among the standing dishes, we are informed, on her Majesty's table, there is a baron of beef, an immeasurable pie, and a boar's head, two or three brawns, and a large woodcock pie, which, by old custom, is sent over by the Viceroy of Ireland.

As might have been expected, the staff of persons employed in the kitchen is numerous. It consists of a *chef de cuisine* (an important post, now filled by M. Moret), two master cooks, two yeomen of the mouth, two yeomen of the kitchen, two roasting cooks, two larderers, five scowers, one steam-man, three kitchen maids, two men in the green office, as it is called, their duty being to clean the vegetables; that of the steam-man is to boil them; and there are four apprentices, to learn the art and mystery of cooking.

The scene in the Kitchen is one of great order; no bustle, no confusion; all the details, even of the largest dinner, being so subdivided and arranged that each person has his own part to attend to, and, in consequence, there is no disorder. The quiet is remarkable. The chief scene of activity is when the footmen are in attendance to convey the dishes from the hot table in the centre of the kitchen, on which they are disposed, to the apartments in which they are to be served. We say apartments, as it often happens that her Majesty dines in private; and, besides, there are so many for whom provision is made that the supply seems at all times enormous.

### FINE ARTS.

#### DECORATIONS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on the 16th inst., when Mr. Owen Jones read a paper on "The Decorations proposed for the Exhibition building in Hyde-Park." The attendance of members was unusually large, and the greatest interest appeared to be felt by those present in the subject to which the paper referred.

The chair was taken by A. Salvin, Esq. The usual routine of the Institute having been disposed of,

Mr. Owen Jones proceeded with the reading of his paper, as follows:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I propose to offer you this evening some observations on the mode of painting the interior of the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde-Park; and as the specimen I have already executed there has excited some attention from my professional brethren, and in some quarters met with very severe censure, I will lay before you the motives which guided me in the selection of the mode of colouring I have proposed, and explain the principles on which I have acted in carrying out that system in detail. I am in the position of a surgeon about to perform a difficult operation to whom it has been objected that he will kill his patient through want of skill, and who, therefore, invites objectors to come forward whilst the patient yet lives, not with vague prophecies of failure, but with advice to show how failure may be best avoided. No one can in this world hope to obtain the universal acceptance of his views on any subject, more especially on one so unsettled amongst us as decoration. What pleases one person will be distasteful to another. Yet as truth is always truth, however different minds may receive it with different impressions, if I can but arrive at an approximation to true principles in the decoration I propose, I may hope to obtain the voices of the greater number of my professional brethren, and I must bear, as best I may, the disapprobation of the rest. The mass of mankind can hardly be supposed insensible to the beauty of colour, which nature distributes over the earth so lavishly; yet it is certain that, as there are many persons who have no ear for music, so there are many who have no eye for colour. Others, again, sing out of tune, and see colours falsely. Some may sing or play without knowledge of music; so may others colour well by natural instinct: but study and cultivation will improve both the ear and the eye. Of late years, the employment and appreciation of colour has made most rapid strides throughout Europe, but England has lagged far behind, which is the more remarkable as her painters have long been renowned as colourists. The fault lies, I fear, with ourselves, in that we have too long neglected this essential portion of our architectural studies and practice. The interior of our houses have been given over to the upholsterer and decorators, many of them men of great taste and talent, I admit; but, still, we must regret that our architects have not directed more of their skill and learning to this subject, and been prepared to lead rather than to follow. (Cheers.) We are only now beginning to shake off the trammels in which the last age of universal whitewashing (laughter) has left us. Everything but pure white was considered universally, and still is considered by many, as wanting in good taste. The evidences of colour on the monuments of Greece were, as we all know, at first stoutly denied, and then supposed to be the works of after barbarous ages. When this position was no longer tenable, it was said that the ancients, though perfect masters of form, were ignorant of colour, or at all events misapplied it. Men were reluctant to give up their long-cherished idea of the white marble of the Parthenon and the simplicity of its forms, and refused to regard it as a building coloured in every part, and covered with a most elaborate system of ornamentation. The architecture of our fine Gothic cathedrals has lost half its beauty from the entire absence of colour. He who without prejudice surveys a Gothic building, for the first time picked out in colour, will be forced to admit that until then he had not understood or appreciated Gothic architecture, and would find that many of the geometrical forms and combinations before him depended entirely on colour for their full development. We are too apt to consider that which we find established around us as the right; but, however deep-rooted the Puritan prejudices on colour may have been, we are fast shaking them off, and when we have done completely so there will be no reason to fear that England will be behind other nations in the race, as she may, we trust, make up by the increased energy, industry, and superior perseverance of her sons, when once earnestly set to work, the time lost in the commencement of the struggle. (Cheers.) Those who go first may, and perhaps will, necessarily fail; but as in the storming of a fortress the ramparts are at

last reached over the dead bodies of the "forlorn hope," so will the mistakes of those who lead the way in coloured architecture contribute to the successes of those who follow. (Cheers.) It is not necessary for me to describe the building, the painting of which we are now about to discuss; it is well known to most of you, by its marvellous dimensions, the simplicity of its construction, and the advantage which has been taken of the power which the repetition of simple forms will give in producing grandeur of effect; and I wish now to show that this grandeur may be still further enhanced by a system of colouring which, by marking distinctly every line in the building, shall tend to increase its height, its length, and its bulk. The very nature of the material of which this building is mainly constructed, viz. iron, requires that it should be painted. On what principle shall we do this? Should we be justified in adopting a simple tint of white or stone colour, the usual method of painting iron? Now, it must be borne in mind that this building will be covered on the south side, and over the whole of the roof, with canvas, so that there can be but little light and shade. The myriads of similar lines, therefore, of which the building is composed, falling one before the other, would lose all distinctness, and would in fact form one dull cloud overhanging the Exhibition. A line of columns, as even now may be seen at the building, would present the effect of a white wall, and it would be impossible in the distance to distinguish one column from another. This mode of painting would have the further disadvantage of rendering the building totally unconnected with the various objects it is destined to hold. Should the building be painted of a dark colour, like the roof of some of our railway stations? This, equally with the white method, would present one mass of indistinctness. The relief of the cast-iron would disappear—each column and girder would present to the eye but a flat silhouette. Let us now consider the building painted with some pale neutral tint—dull green or buff: in doing this we should be perfectly safe. Provided the colours were not too pale to be indistinct, or so dark as sensibly to affect the eye, one could hardly make a mistake. Yet how tame and monotonous would be the result. It would be necessary that this tint, whatever we might choose, should be of such a subdued neutral character as to avoid a difficulty well known to mounters of drawings and painters of picture-galleries, viz. that in proportion as you incline to any shade of colour, in that exact proportion you injure or destroy those objects it is intended to relieve which may have similar colours. We should then be reduced to a dull monotonous colour without character. How unworthy would this be of the great occasion! How little would it impress the public! How little would it teach the artist! It would be to cut, instead of patiently to unravel, the knot. (Cheers.) We are now brought to the consideration of the only other well-defined system which presents itself, viz. parti-colouring. This, I conceive, if successfully carried out, would bring the building and its contents into one perfect harmony; it would fitly carry out one of the objects for which this Exhibition was formed, viz. that of promoting the union of fine arts with manufactures. It would be an experiment on an immense scale, which, if successful, would tend to dispel the prejudices of those whose eyes are yet unformed to colour, to develop the imperfect appreciations of others, and save this country from the reproach which foreign visitors, more educated in this particular than ourselves, would not fail to make were the building otherwise painted. It would everywhere bring out the construction of the building, which, as I said before, would appear higher, longer, and more solid. (Hear.) To produce this result, it is essential not to make a mistake—parti-colouring may become the most vulgar, as it may be the most beautiful, of objects. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed with great caution, to calculate the effect of every step, not to be misled by the appearance of any one portion of the building; but to bear in mind always the effect the building will have when complete and furnished. I have not shrunk from treading a path beset with so many difficulties, and I willingly appear before you this evening to meet your criticisms, and to weigh any opinions which the experience of my brother architects may suggest. (Cheers.) If we examine the remains of the architecture of the ancients we shall find everywhere that in the early periods the prevailing colours used in decoration were the "primaries," blue, red, and yellow, the "secondaries" appearing very sparingly. We find this equally in the remains of Nineveh, Central America, of Egypt, and Greece, and throughout the earlier civilizations generally. We find also everywhere that, as time wore on, the secondary colours invaded the dominion of the primaries. Blue and red were supplanted by green and purple. In Egypt, in the temples built by the Pharaohs, blue, red, and yellow mainly prevailed; whilst in those built by the Ptolemies the greens and purples take their places. In those of the Roman period, colours are still further degraded to a dull and incongruous muddiness. In the Greek temples, as far as we can gather from the few remains of colour we have, the same law prevails; whilst in Pompeii we find the secondaries and tertiaries as the ruling harmonies. In the Alhambra, the blue and red of the Moors were painted over with green and purple by Charles V. and his successors, and with the worst effect. In modern Cairo, and in the East generally, we have green constantly appearing side by side with red, where blue would have been used in earlier times. It is equally true of the works of the middle ages. In the early manuscripts and stained glass, though other colours were not excluded, yet the primaries were chiefly used; whilst in later times we have every variety of shade and tint, and rarely with equal success. It would seem, either that the human mind, ever seeking for change, became weary of the simple harmonies which the primaries afforded, and sought more complicated effects from the secondaries and tertiaries; or probably it arose from the decline of art, and the incapacity of the artist, who, unable to deal with the primary colours in their pure state, took refuge in the secondaries and tertiaries, where error in the balance of colour was less fatal, although to produce a perfect harmony with the secondaries and tertiaries is no doubt much more difficult. (Hear.) Amongst modern examples of the use of colour, we may cite the Royal Chapel at Munich, in which blue, red, and gold form the principal harmonies, as far superior to the other churches of the same city, in which the secondary and tertiary colours prevail. At Paris, in the Church of St. Vincent des Paul, decidedly the most perfect specimen of modern decoration in any country, the colours are blue, red, and gold, separated by white; this church contrasts admirably with the decorations of St. Dennis, St. Germain des Prés, and other churches of Paris in which the secondaries and tertiaries prevail. When the secondary colours were used in the best periods in conjunction with the primaries, they were generally confined to the lower parts of the building, following, in this, Nature, who uses for her flowers the primaries, and reserves the secondaries for her leaves and stalks. In the decoration of the Exhibition Building, I therefore propose to use the colours blue, red, and yellow, in such relative quantities as to neutralize or destroy each other: thus no one colour will be dominant, or fatigue the eye, and all the exhibited objects will assist and be assisted by the colours of the building itself. (Cheers.) In house decoration we occasionally find a run upon one colour; we have a green room, a pink room, and a red room, &c. It would obviously be unwise to adopt any one colour for this building, where the contents will be of all imaginable hues, from white to black. Discarding, on the other hand, the perfect neutral white, as unfit for the occasion, we naturally adopt blue, red, and yellow, in or near the neutral proportions of eight, five, and three; but to avoid any harsh antagonism of the primary colours when in contact, or any undesired complimentary secondaries arising from the immediate proximity of the primaries, I propose in all cases to interpose a line of white between them, which will soften them and give them their true value. It is well known that if blue and red come together without the interposition of white, they will each become tinged with the complimentary colour of the other: thus the red would become slightly orange, and the blue slightly green. As all coloured bodies reflect some white rays, the white in juxtaposition, by its superior force extinguishes these white rays, and we see the colours purer, at the same time that the white becomes tinged with the complimentary colour of that against which it is placed, thus further heightening the effect. As one of the objects of decorating a building is to increase the effect of light and shade, the best means of using blue, red, and yellow, is to place blue, which relieves, on the concave surface; yellow, which advances, on the convex; and red, the colour of the middle distance, on the horizontal planes; the neutral white on the vertical planes. Following out this principle on the building before us, we have red for the undersides of the girders, yellow on the round portions of the columns, blue in the hollows of the capitals. Now it is necessary not only to put the several colours in the right places, but they must also be used in their due proportions to each other. Mr. Field, in his admirable works on colour, has shown, by direct experiment, that white light consists of blue, red, and yellow, neutralizing each other in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3. It will readily be seen that the nearer we can arrive at this state of neutrality, the more harmonious and light-giving will a building become; and an examination of the most perfect specimens of harmonious colouring of the ancients will show that this proportion has generally obtained—that is to say, that there has been as much blue as the yellow and red put together. Thus the light and the shade are made to balance each other. Of course we cannot, in decorating buildings, always command the exact proportions of coloured surface we require, but the balance of colours can always be obtained by a change in the colours themselves; thus, if the surfaces to be covered should give too much yellow, we should make the red more crimson and the blue more purple—that is, we should take the yellow out of them. So, if we had too much blue, we should make the yellow more orange, and the red more scarlet. A practised eye will as readily do this as a man may tune a musical instrument. It is here that science abandons the artist, who must trust to his own perceptions, cultivated by repeated trials and failures. In the present instance, I must do this in the presence of the world at large. In ordinary cases the architect may shut up his building till it is complete; here the public will watch every step from the first to the last. On this account I invite you to suspend every judgment; and beg of those who have already seen the specimen at the building, or who may see the work in its progress, to banish constantly from their minds the objects by which it is surrounded. It is evident to all that a yellow and blue colour will appear very differently when seen with a carpet or other hangings for a background, to what it does now, with a background of deal boards, and a foreground of carpenters' benches. This I had the honour of pointing out to the Royal Commissioners a few days since, by suspending a series of carpets at a distance of twenty-four feet from the columns. The yellow and blue columns stood out clear and solid; whilst on the red columns the red fell back to the level of the red and brown carpets, and the column lost its brightness and solidity. I may as well here mention that this red colour, which has been the subject of some misapprehension, never formed any part of my plan. (Hear, hear.) I painted it in obedience to the wishes of some critics, who thought it would be preferred to the yellow and blue colours; but as it was in direct violation of the principle I had laid down to start with, I knew that it would not do, and so the event has proved. The column painted a neutral tint, when viewed in front of the carpets, lost all form, and might as well have been a round one, and all advantage would have been lost of the very beautiful form of the column, for which we are indebted to Mr. Barry. I would ask you, also, to banish from your mind the glare of light by which these decorations are now seen; to forget the rough foreground, where men are engaged in every variety of occupation for the completion of this great building; and I will ask you to supply it in imagination with the gorgeous products of every clime, which will be displayed in the finished building. I will ask you to picture to yourselves in the foreground the brilliant primaries, blue, red, and yellow, the

rich secondaries, purple, orange, and green, moulded in forms of every conceivable diversity, and setting against them darker tertiaries fading into neutral perspective. (Hear, hear.) Such an effort, difficult even to the artist, accustomed to abstract his attention from present interruptions, and to calculate future harmonies, is impossible to the un instructed spectator, who from the experimental decoration of a single column draws a premature, and necessarily a fallacious, inference as to the collective effect of the whole. (Hear, hear.) From my brother architects I hope for a more patient, a more comprehensive, and a fairer appreciation. For myself, I have a confident hope, grounded on the experience of years devoted to this particular branch of art, that the principles and plans I have had the honour to propose to the Royal Commission for the decoration of this magnificent structure, will be found, when complete, not to disappoint public expectation, or prove wholly unworthy of the great occasion."

The reading of the paper was followed by considerable applause. Mr. Lanson said that he considered the painting of the under side of the girders red was a departure from that good taste which was doubtless displayed in the other portions of the building.

"Mr. Jones stated that the same opinion had been entertained by several members of the Royal Commission, who had looked upward to one or two girders which were coloured red; but, upon stepping back, at his suggestion, and looking forward instead of upward, their opinion immediately changed, and they stated that they would hardly have known it for the same thing. The spectator would, in viewing this portion of the decoration, have to consider that there were many thousands of girders in the building, besides the one or two immediately under which he was standing; and it was to the effect of the whole that he ought to look, rather than to the appearance of one or two isolated girders.

In answer to a question put by a member, Mr. Jones stated that it had been intended to have had the arms of the different towns painted upon silk drapery, in the spandrels of the nave. The offer of the person to supply these ornaments had not, however, been accepted by the Commissioners; and he believed it was now intended, at the suggestion of Mr. Barry, to have flags of different countries placed in the angles of the roof of the nave. The defect of the building, for such it undoubtedly was, was its immense nave with a flat roof. Had a circular roof been adopted for the nave, similar to that of the transept, the building would, no doubt, have been one of the finest in the world.

Mr. D. Wyatt stated that there were difficulties in the way of constructing a circular roof of such a magnitude as would be required for the nave, independent of the question of expense, which had induced the Commissioners to decide in favour of the present flat roof.

Mr. Garling, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. O. Jones, for the valuable and interesting paper which he had read, stated that, whatever might be the differences of opinion on the subject of the decorations of this unique structure, there could be but one opinion with respect to the amount of skill, taste, and experience which Mr. O. Jones had brought to bear upon the subject; and, for himself, he had no doubt whatever but that the result of his exertions would be completely successful.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously accorded to Mr. Jones; and the meeting broke up.

### MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, for the FAMILY PIANO-FORTE. G. H. Davidson.

A handsome volume has just been issued, with a full-length portrait of Eliza Cook, and a prettily-illustrated title-page. The selection of pieces has been made for all tastes—sacred and secular works, and dance music, being mixed up, somewhat injudiciously, it must be confessed. Amongst the composers are Handel, Haydn, Jackson, Kent, Mozart, Sir H. R. Bishop, Henry Russell, West, Dr. Calcott, Purcell, Schubert, Lindpaintner, Küken, Auber, Dempster, Meyerbeer, Keller, Whitaker, Pagni, Parmentier, &c.; and amongst the poets, in addition to Eliza Cook, are Charles Mackay, Mrs. Hemans, F. L. Blanchard, Planche, C. Dibdin, jun., &c.

FLUTINA OR ACCORDION MELODIST AND PRECEPTOR. DAVIDSON'S INSTRUMENTAL GEMS. DAVIDSON'S PIANOFORTE DUETS. G. H. Davidson.

The above publications are continuations of those popular selections of music of every school, printed at a very low price, which Mr. Davidson has issued with such success. Thus, many excellent compositions and standard works are placed within the reach of amateurs of very moderate means. The tact and taste displayed in these gleanings are the result of the careful editorship of a musician, competent to execute his task with judgment and fidelity. The notation is clear and distinct, and the typography is unexceptionable.

THE HOME POLKA. By AMELIA EDWARDS. J. Williams.

Himmel's well known song, "An Alexis send ich dich," an English version of which was published in the "Vocal Gems of Germany," under the title of "Come away, love, come away," in four flats, three-four time, has been a very suggestive theme to divers composers, or rather arrangers. The fair writer of the above-named dance has been unable to resist the fascinating *motif*, and has, by transformation of the key and time in the original song, rendered it a pretty and exhilarating polka.

QUADRILLE for ALL NATIONS. By HENRY FARMER. POLKA D'AMOUR. Ditto. J. Williams.

Mr. Henry Farmer is a professor at Nottingham, whose reputation stands high in the provinces as a skilful musician. His "Quadrille for All Nations," dedicated to Prince Albert, in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of 1851, was published, as we are informed, prior to the quadrilles on the same subject by Labitzky and Jullien. National airs, of course, are transformed into quadrilles by Mr. Farmer, much in the same style as that of the two foreign composers; thus we have "Rule Britannia," "La Marseillaise," "Yankee Doodle," German, and Russian melodies skilfully set in two-four, three-four, or six-eighth time; and at the close, a combination of themes artistically blended. The merit of such a quadrille is more that of arrangement than of invention: in the quality of rendering his subjects thoroughly dancing, Mr. Farmer has displayed no little ingenuity. The Polka is preceded by a very nicely written introduction, although the dance itself be not marked by peculiar originality, polka conception being now very nearly exhausted.

THE HANDBOOK to the PIANOFORTE. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE. Edited and Revised by JOHN BARNETT. Whittaker and Co.

The names of the two distinguished musicians on the title-page of the above elegant rudimental work, would alone suffice to guarantee the excellence and superiority of the "Handbook." J. Augustine Wade is no more; this accomplished professor and profound scholar was cut off in the prime of life, after having afforded ample evidence, in his chequered career, of his great attainments as a composer, a theorist, and a critic. His pianoforte instructions are remarkable for their clearness and comprehensiveness; and the tedium of tuition is delightfully relieved by Wade's lucidity, terseness of manner, and enthusiastic style.

The chapter on the elements of harmony is full of classic research, and reduces the study to the simplest principles. The introductory essay is on the genius of the pianoforte, followed by the history of the origin, progress, and mechanical improvements of that popular instrument. In the new edition that has just been issued, with the portrait of Franz Liszt, the Emperor of all the pianists, numerous additions to Wade's labours have been made by John Barnett, one of the greatest musicians this country has produced, but who, in default of a National Opera, where his productions ought to be heard, is doomed to pass his life at Cheltenham, as a singing-master. The "Handbook" could not have been allotted to more able hands than those of Mr. Barnett to be revised, and he has increased the value of the treatise by a variety of judicious selections and examples.

SYNTH: A Romance. Dedicated to B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P. LA PASTORALE of Meyerbeer. THE FAIRY'S DREAM: A Romance. PREMIER NOCTURNE. And PICCIOLA: A Romance. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Chappell.

The above five compositions are written for the pianoforte, and, being free from any very startling digital difficulties, will be acceptable to many young players, who take fright at the intricacies of the foreign modern romantic school. There is elegance of imagery in "Picciola," or, the Song of the Captive," dedicated to Mrs. Anderson; and Meyerbeer's "Pastorale" is charmingly treated. If Mr. Brinley Richards does not display that marked individuality of style which could be desired, he writes like a musician of taste and judgment, who will not descend to clap-trap trickery, and to a vulgar imitation of fantasia concertos.

AGNES; OR, I HAVE LOVED YOU ALL MY LIFE. By GERALD STANLEY. Jullien and Co.

The words of the above ballad, which is inscribed to Charles Dickens, Esq., are taken, as will be guessed, from "David Copperfield," by Mr. G. V. Irving. Mr. Gerald Stanley's inspiration is not oppressively original, and partakes too much of the sickly sentimentality of modern ballad-writing, to ensure genuine sympathy for the powerful passage in the novel, of Agnes' love for David.

THE LONDON PSALMIST. SURMAN.

This is a new attempt to improve congregational singing, the music and words being printed in the same book, and in such a manner that the words always are found under the notes to which they are to be sung. In Holland and Germany, it is the custom in the Lutheran and Calvinist churches to print the words and music together; and Mr. Surman, the conductor of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, has supplied a great desideratum by his cheap edition of psalmody, the most convenient and ingenious arrangement that has yet been issued. The words are, the Rev. W. J. Hall's selection, which has the approval of the Bishop of London, and is the one chiefly used in metropolitan churches.

ABOLISHMENT OF CHRISTMAS BOXES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—On Monday afternoon circulars were sent from the Home Office to all the police courts and other offices connected with Government, directing that no Christmas boxes shall, in the future, be given away to those persons who have, for many years, been in the habit of receiving them. The majority of these are officials connected with the Post-office and public companies. In the police courts a saving will be effected of about thirty shillings a year to each. Most of the merchants and tradesmen in the city and borough have publicly signified their intention of discontinuing Christmas-boxes this year.



## BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

Christmas and the New Year bring their gay bevy of books; and the tributes of the Season-partake of a highly intellectual colour which invests the memories of the past with charming novelty. The multiplied resources of the sister arts of Engraving and Decorative Printing have largely contributed to the splendour and popularity of the gift-books of the present day; and, although they may occasionally take too imitative a turn for the advancement of design, it cannot be denied that they largely add to the artistic means of indulging liberal taste, and rewarding meritorious ingenuity.

*Christmas with the Poets*\* is the first claimant upon our notice. This is a Collection of "Songs, Carols, and Descriptive Verses," illustrative of Christmas and its Festivities, ranging from the Anglo-Norman period to the present hour, and classed in Six Divisions: the first extends to the time of the Reformation, and commences with the Carol of the thirteenth century, as sung by the minstrels in the court-yards of the castles of the Norman nobility; and of such a scene, Mr. Birket Foster presents us with a very characteristic picture. To this succeed the Carols of the fifteenth century, which are imbued with high religious feeling. Next are the Carols of the Boar's Head, the Holly, and the Jug, which are most picturesquely treated by the Artist. The chase of the boar, and the bringing in of the head to the sound of trumpet are depicted—the latter, by the way, is kept up to this day in some of our College halls, and in the Royal Castle of Windsor. The Elizabethan era has furnished the Second Division of Poems: Tusser's Housekeeping, with the Dole to

The neighbour, the stranger, and all that have need, supplies the first picture; with two other of Tusser's phases, the Husbandly Fare in the Hall, and the Singing of the Carol by the Fireside. Four charming illustrations of Shakespeare's Winter Song; a pair of pictures of the Old and Young Courtier; and Mummings and the Wassail Bowl, are among the more striking illustrations of this section. The third division is entirely drawn from the Christmas Poems of Herrick: we find illustrated the Bringing the Log into the Hall, the Carol in Whitehall, and a Party of Wassailers in the Snow. The time of the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration furnishes the Fourth Division: George Wither's Merry Christmas has two spirited scenes; Wassailing Fruit-trees yields another; and the Singing of the Carol at the Old Hall is truly picturesque. The Fifth Division is mainly from Gay, Bampfylde, and Thorne. The Sixth Division opens with Scott's charming picture of Christmas, from "Marmion," and the scene of the Baron's Hall; Wordsworth's Christmas Minstrelsy has a medallion illustration: there are two clever interiors—a decked Church, and a Christmas Peal in a groined belfry; and the volume appropriately closes with a Dirge for the Year, by Shelley; and the Death of the Old Year, by Tennyson. The result is a very pleasant collection, hardly antiquarian and bibliographical enough for some tastes; but on that account the better fitted for a large class of readers. The work is beautifully printed upon rich vellum paper, each page bordered with lines of gold; the 50 illustrations are worked in tint, the initials are illuminated with gold, as is also the title-page, which has two coloured pictures—the Nativity, and a Christmas celebration. To complete the characteristics, the cover has an illuminated lettering-piece, with a broad border of holly-leaves and holly and mistletoe-berries. This is, altogether a very charming production.

The *Court Album*† is, in every respect, a worthy successor to the *Book of Beauty*, with this difference—the portraits are considerably larger, and are in the chalk style, instead of the elaborately finished line manner. The drawings are by John Hayter, and they are cleverly engraved. The gallery contains fourteen portraits of the fairest daughters of the Court of Queen Victoria: those of Lady Claud Hamilton, Miss de Burgh, Lady Victoria Talbot, Miss Caroline Wyndham, and the Hon. Helen Duncombe, are, we can testify, admirable likenesses. The series is a fair presentment of these several phases of beauty: the classic and the naïve, the sentimental and meditative, and the riant, with its "wreathed smiles;" altogether, fascinating evidence of the superior loveliness of English women, set off by a *desagré* style of costume which is very winning. The plates are accompanied by neatly-written memoirs of the distinguished persons portrayed.

The *Keepsake*‡ is an established favourite, and almost the last of the guinea throng. The plates, engraved under the superintendence of Mr. F. A. Heath, present the usual variety of character portrait, incident, and scenic illustration. In the roll of contributors are Mrs. W. P. O'Neill, Mrs. R. M. O'Neill, Mrs. Julia A. Maynard, Mrs. Abby, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mrs. Newton Crossland; H. F. Chorley, Alfred Tennyson, Lord John Manners, Barry Cornwall, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, R. Monckton Milnes, W. M. Thackeray, and Albert Smith. The staple of the volume is historic anecdote, gracefully narrated; the sketch of life that seizes the salient points of a class; minstrelsy, now plaintive, and then in dancing spirit; by all which the thoughts are not idly stirred, but led through some chastening sympathy. We quote two poetic specimens:—

STANZAS. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

What time I wasted youthful hours,  
One of the shining winged powers  
Show'd me vast cliffs, with crowns of towers.

As towards that gracious light I bow'd,  
They seem'd high palaces and proud,  
Hid now and then with sliding cloud.

He said, "The labour is not small;  
Yet winds the pathway free to all:—  
Take care thou dost not fear to fall!"

STANZAS SENT TO A LADY, WITH A BALLAD ON THE DEATH OF MONTROSE.

LADY! perchance thou'lt not disdain  
To read this simple story,  
Which tells how trial, shame, and pain  
May end in deathless glory.

That hero-bard all things above  
Placed high the claims of duty;  
Above the lures of ease, or love,  
Above the smiles of beauty.

All earthly hopes—all earthly fears,  
By that iron will were shattered;  
The foeman's curse—his young bride's  
Tears—  
To Heaven's winds were scattered.

Thus, after conquest's bright career,  
Unmatched for deeds of daring,  
He met with calm, undaunted cheer,  
The taunts of foes unsparing.

And while he felt those traitors' power,  
Their threats and offers spurning,  
He triumphed in that dreadful hour—  
Disgrace to glory turning.

And thou, in early womanhood,  
Hast known both care and sorrow;  
And learn'd, in sad, desponding mood,  
To trust not to the morrow.

Yet, in the darkest hour of grief  
Would Faith thy gloom enlighten,  
With daily duties bring relief,  
And all the future brighten.

So courage and a constant heart,  
Through all life's cares and changes,  
Upheld the soul that will not start  
At aught that God arranges.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

A batch of pretty little books for very young children has fallen among some *tomes* of higher pretension, but, perhaps, less achievement. These graceful trifles bear the imprint of "Honey-suckle," a sweet lure for childhood. They are filled with clever woodcuts, mostly coloured, the great merit of which is their artistic representation of natural objects—correct in outline, yet truly picturesque in effect—a very desirable combination in books for the young. Thus, we have "The Tiny Alphabet," "The Young Lady's Alphabet," "Spring Flowers," and "Ripe Fruit." "The Good Child's Alphabet" is a step higher; and "Wild Flowers for Children," and "Master Woodbine's Alphabet for all good Children," are an advance further in embellishment. "The Flower and the Star; or, the Course of the Stream," is a Child's Story, with Dreamy, Saucy-mouth, Softcheek, and Brightface for its agents: the scene is laid amidst a romantic country of lake and mountain, amid whose sublimity the writer is at home; and the little book is profusely illustrated by his master-hand with some beautiful sketches of scenery: the moral is thus prettily conveyed: "Let the elders teach the young ones, that, though the Heartsease be lost, it may be found again. Seek it cheerfully; never despair; and the Star of the Flower shall light you ever homeward."

The love of travel and enterprise has never failed to yield the most attractive books for children of a somewhat advanced growth. Two works of this class have just appeared in the holiday lists. The first is a volume of "Adventures in Australia," by Mrs. Lee (formerly the wife of a traveller, Mr. Bowdich), and who has written a clever life of the great Cuvier. The scenes of the present volume are laid in the Bush and the Wilds of Australia, a new country to readers of every growth: its natural productions and features, and the habits of its natives are ably pictured within the framework of "The Wanderings of Capt. Spencer." The "natural history" is very carefully executed, and the high moral of travel, self-exertion, and reliance upon the Supreme Being, is never lost sight of. The book has several life-like illustrations, by J. S. Prout.

The companion volume to the preceding is "Peter the Whaler," by W. H. G. Kingston; the illustrations by E. Duncan. The scene of adventure is the Arctic Regions; and the incidents are of actual occurrence, Peter Lefroy, one of the prime movers, being in every respect a real character. The book is full of bustling life and hair-breadth escape, impressing upon the reader the necessity of energy, perseverance, courage, and endurance, and a firm trust in God's providence to preserve the mariner in his perilous course. The scenes of chase and capture, of piracy, wreck, and marvellous escape, are vividly narrated; and the minor points of character relieve the sterner realities of the story. Mr. Duncan's able pictures of ships and whaling craft are admirable.

As good-natured satire is the humour of the day, we see no reason why it should not enter into our Christmas festivities. Mr. M. A. Titmarsh is evidently of this opinion, and has, accordingly, produced *The Kickleburys on the Rhine*,\*\*

\* "Christmas with the Poets," Embellished with Fifty Tinted Illustrations. By Birket Foster. Bogue.

† "The Court Album: Fourteen Portraits of the Female Aristocracy." From Drawings by John Hayter. Bogue.

‡ "The Keepsake." Edited by Miss Power. Bogue.

§ Published by C. Honey-suckle, 85, Hatton-garden.

|| "Adventures in Australia; or, the Wanderings of Captain Spencer in the Bush and the Wilds." By Mrs. R. Lee. Grant and Griffith.

¶ "Peter the Whaler; his Early Life and Adventures in the Arctic Regions." By W. H. G. Kingston, Esq., Author of "The Albatross," &c. With Illustrations by E. Duncan. Grant and Griffith.

\*\* "The Kickleburys on the Rhine." With Fifteen Cuts. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. Smith, Elder and Co.

a set of piquant sketches of tourists, by no means sparing the travelling English. Here is a specimen:—

"The chief of the party was evidently 'he stout lady. One parasol being left free, she waved it about, and commanded the luggage and the menials to and fro. 'Horace, we will sit there,' she exclaimed, pointing to a comfortable place on the deck. Horace went and placed the shawls and the guide-books. 'Hirsch, adv. you conty les bagages? Iront sett morso ong too? The German courier said, 'Oui Miladi,' and bowed a rather sulky assent. 'Bowman, you will see that Finch is comfortable, and send her to me.' The gigantic Bowman, a gentleman in an undress uniform, with very large and splendid armorial buttons, and with traces of the powder of the season still lingering in his hair, bows, and speeds upon my Lady's errand.

"I recognise Hirsch, a well-known face upon the European high-road, where he has travelled with many acquaintances. With whom is he making the tour now? Mr. Hirsch is acting as courier to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Milliken. They have not been married many months, and they are travelling, Hirsch says, with a contraction of his bushy eyebrows, with Miladi, Mrs. Milliken's mamma. 'And who is her Ladyship?' Hirsch's brow contracts into deeper furrows. 'It is Miladi Gigglebury,' he says, 'Mr. Didmarsh. Berhabs, you know her.' He scowls around at her, as she calls out loudly, 'Hirsch, Hirsch,' and obeys that summons.

"It is the great Lady Kicklebury of Pocklington-square, about whom I remember Mrs. Perkins made so much ado at her last ball; and whom old Perkins conducted to supper. When Sir Thomas Kicklebury died (he was one of the first tenants of the square), who does not remember the scutcheon with the coronet with two balls, that flamed over No. 36? Her son was at Eton then, and has subsequently taken an honorary degree at Oxford, and been an ornament of Platt's and the Oswestry Club. He fled into St. James's from the great house in Pocklington-square; and from St. James's to Italy and the Mediterranean, where he has been for some time in a wholesome exile. Her eldest daughter's marriage with Lord Roughhead was talked about last year; but Lord Roughhead, it is known, married Miss Brent; and Horace Milliken, very much to his surprise, found himself the affianced husband of Miss Lavinia Kicklebury, after an agitating evening at Lady Polkimore's, when Miss Lavinia, feeling herself faint, went out on to the leads (the terrace, Lady Polkimore will call it), on the arm of Mr. Milliken. They were married in January—it's not a bad match for Miss K. Lady Kicklebury goes and stops for six months of the year at Pigeonot with her daughter and son-in-law; and now that they are come abroad, she comes too. She must be with Lavinia, under the present circumstances.

"When I am arm-in-arm, I tell this story glibly off to Lankin, who is astonished at my knowledge of the world, and says, 'Why, Titmarsh, you know everything.' 'I do know a few things, Lankin, my boy,' is my answer. 'A man don't live in society, and pretty good society, let me tell you, for nothing.' The fact is, that all the above details are known to almost any man in our neighbourhood. Lady Kicklebury does not meet with as much, and has greater folks than we can pretend to be at her parties. But we know about them. She'll condescend to come to Perkins's, with whose firm she banks; and she may overdraw her account, but of that, of course, I know nothing. When Lankin and I go down stairs to breakfast, we find, if not the best, at least the most conspicuous places in occupation of Lady Kicklebury's party, and the hulking London footman making a darkness in the cabin, as he stoops through it bearing cuds and plates to his employers.

"Why do they always put mud into coffee on board steamers? Why does the tea generally taste of boiled boots? Why is the milk scarce and thin? And why do they have those bleeding legs of boiled mutton for dinner? I ask why? In the steamers of other nations you are well fed. Is it impossible that Britannia, who confessedly rules the waves, should attend to the victuals a little, and that meat should be well cooked under a Union Jack?"

"The boat is full of all sorts and conditions of men. For'ard there are peasants and soldiers; stumpy, placid-looking little warriors for the most part, smoking feeble cigars, and looking quite harmless under their enormous helmets. 'Yonder walks a handsome soldier who has just been marrying a wife. How happy they seem!' and how pleased that everybody should remark their happiness. It is a fact, that, in the full sunshine, and before a couple of hundred people on board the *Joseph Miller* steamer, the soldier absolutely kissed Mrs. Soldier, at which the sweet Fanny Kicklebury was made to blush.

"We were standing together looking at the various groups, the pretty peasant woman (really pretty for once), with the red head-dress and fluttering ribbons, and the child in her arms; the jolly fat old gentleman (who little thought he would ever be a frontispiece in this life), and who was drinking Rhine wine before noon, and turning his back upon all the castles, towers, and ruins which reflected their crumbling peaks in the water; upon the handsome young students who came with us from Bonn, with their national colours in their caps; with their picturesque looks, their yellow ringlets, their budding mustaches, and with cuts upon almost every one of their noses, obtained in duels at the university—most picturesque are these young fellows, indeed—but, ah, why need they have such black hands?

"Near us is a type too, a man who adorns his own tale, and points his own moral. 'Yonder, in his carriage, sits the Count de Reineck, who won't travel without that dismal old chariot, though it is shabby, costly, and clumsy; and though the wicked Red Republicans come and smoke under his very nose—yes, Miss Fanny, it is the lusty young Germany, pulling the nose of the worn out old world.'

The gambling propensities of the tourists are prominent enough:—

"So many thousands of English folks have been at Rougetnoirbourg in this and past seasons, that it is scarcely needful to alter the name of that pretty little gay wicked place. There were so many British barristers there this year that they called the Hotel des Quatre Saisons the Hotel of Quarter Sessions. There were judges and their wives, sergeants and their ladies, Queen's counsel learned in the law, the northern circuit and the western circuit—there were officers of half-pay and full-pay, military officers, naval officers, and sheriff's officers. There were people of high fashion and rank, and people of no rank at all—there were men and women of reputation, and of the two kinds of reputation—there were English boys playing cricket; English pointers putting up the German partridges, and English guns knocking them down; there were women whose husbands, and men whose wives were at home, there was high church and low church; England turned out for a holiday, in a word.

From the motley gallery we select the polished Jonathan:—

"Among the travellers in Europe, who are daily multiplying in numbers and increasing in splendour, the United States dandies must not be omitted. They seem as rich as the Milor of old days, they crowd in European capitals, they have elbowed out people of the old country from many hotels which we used to frequent; they adopt the French fashion of dressing rather than ours, and they grow handsome beards than English beards; as some plants are found to flourish and shoot up prodigiously when introduced into a new soil. The ladies seem to be as well dressed as Parisians, and as handsome, though somewhat more delicate, perhaps, than the native English roses. They drive the finest carriages, they keep the grandest houses, they frequent the grandest company—and, in a word, the Broadway swell has now taken his station and asserted his dignity amongst the grandees of Europe. He is fond of asking Count Reineck to dinner, and Gratinn Laura will condescend to look kindly upon a gentleman who has millions of dollars. Here comes a pair of New Yorkers. Behold their elegant curling beards, their velvet coats, their delicate primrose gloves, and cambric handkerchiefs, and the aristocratic beauty of their boots. Why, if you had sixteen quarters, you could not have smaller feet than those; and if you were descended from a line of Kings you could not smoke better or bigger cigars.

A bit of Rhine romance is thus disposed of: the party are persuaded to inspect the interior of a famed palace, and thus the charm is broken:—

"There was no Sleeping Beauty in any chamber that we saw; nor any fairies, good or malicious. There was a shabby set of clean old rooms, which looked as if they had belonged to a prince had put to it for money, and whose tin-crown-jewels would not fetch more than King Stephen's pantaloons. A fugitive prince; a brave prince struggling with the storms of fate, a prince in exile may be poor; but a prince, looking out of his own palace windows, with a dressing-gown at elbows, and dunned by his subject washerwoman—I say this is a painful object. When they get shabby they ought not to be seen. 'Don't you think so, Lady Kicklebury?' Lady Kicklebury evidently had calculated the price of the carpets and hangings, and set them justly down at a low figure. 'These German princes,' she said, 'are not to be put on a level with English noblemen.' 'Indeed,' we answer, 'there is nothing so perfect as England; nothing so good as our aristocracy; nothing so perfect as our institutions.' 'Nothing! nothing!' says Lady K. An English princess was once brought to reign here; and almost the whole of the little Court was kept upon her dowry. The people still regard her name fondly; and they show, at the Schloss, the rooms which she inhabited. Her old books are still there—her old furniture brought from home; the presents and keepsakes sent by her family, are as they were in the princess's lifetime; the very clock has the name of a Windsor maker on its face; and portraits of all her numerous race decorate the beamed walls of the now empty chambers. There is the benighted old King, his beard hanging down to the star on his breast; and the first gentleman of Europe—so lavish of his portrait everywhere, and so chary of showing his Royal person—all the stalwart brothers of the now all but extinct generation are there; their quarrels and their pleasures, their glories and disgraces, enemies, flatterers, detractors, admirers—all now buried. Is it not curious to think, that the King of Trumps now virtually reigns in this place, and has deposed the other dynasty?"

The illustrations—fifteen in number—are in Mr. Titmarsh's richest vein.

*Punch's Pocket-Book* is the second budget of sly satire: the utility properly precedes the fun, with an almanack, business information, lists, tables, &c., relieved by Doyle's comic illustrations. The second part, illustrated by Leech, consists of prose and verse sketches of eccentricities, and the small foibles by which men take more pains to conceal their wisdom than their folly. All this is lawful game. The following is very seasonable:—

THE SEASON AND ITS FRUITS.

"The season now is at its height; the orders fly around  
For new potatoes, very cheap, at half-a-crown a pound;  
A guinea's worth of strawberries a plate will scarcely fill,  
But dinners must be given—so never mind the bill.

"Fresh peas and scarlet runners in April must appear;  
'Tis true that they are flavoured!—No matter, they are dear.  
The iced champagne must circulate, the Burgundy must flow;  
This tribute to the season we pay—at least we owe.

"The carriage whirls from house to house, the occupants alight,  
Six parties must be gone to within a single night;  
Although to scarce ten minutes the stay at each extends,  
No matter, 'tis imperative to go and see our friends.

"With milliners, from morn to noon, our wives are talking o'er  
The making of some dress unlike all they have worn before.  
We hear them say, 'My pink,' 'my red,' 'my lavender,' 'my blue,'  
'I'm sick of all—you really must invent me something new.'

"Our evenings, if we stay at home, in parties must be spent;  
All sorts of costly dishes from Gunter's must be sent.  
Behind our chairs auxiliaries, or hired lacqueys, wait—  
Our table, too, must groan beneath the load of borrow'd plate.

"Friends, visitors, acquaintances, our entertainments grace,  
We shake the hand of some, of whom we scarcely know the face  
Of pleasure and excitement we quaff the glittering cup,  
The season's short, and, while it lasts, we all must keep it up.

"The season now is finishing, our hall each morning fills  
With tradesmen, who incessantly are waiting for their bills;  
The greengrocer is obstinate, and shows himself displeased,  
Nor till we pay him for the peas will go away appeased.

"The pastrycook has 'come again,' is 'waiting in the hall,'  
And 'really will be glad to know the day he is to call.'  
He's sorry our convenience with his so little chimes,—  
He wonders he's not hit it once, in all the twenty times.'

"The man we jobb'd the carriage of has left a note to say,  
He'll call to-morrow, as he has 'a little bill to pay';  
And that he's 'short by thirty pounds of the required amount';  
So, 'therefore, he must trouble us forthwith for his account.'

"The milliners and dressmakers are calling every hour,  
Sorry 'to give long credit is not within their power';  
And insolently hinting, in terms less sweet than honey,  
That 'poor hard-working people can't go without their money.'

"The tradesmen who have hitherto been nought but smile and bow,  
Begin to wear a countenance less interesting now;  
And London, which is warm enough with August's burning suns,  
Is made too hot to hold one with a crowd of eager duns.

"So off from London by the rail and steamer far and wide  
The lions of the season to distant places glide,  
Till the succeeding April, when all begins again,  
With those at least who manage their credit to sustain."

Mr. Richard Doyle, who, by a nice perception of the grotesque and ludicrous has achieved a high reputation, has employed his pencil upon two very entertaining books. The first, an old favourite, *The Story of Jack and the Giants*,\* he has invested with new life by a set of striking illustrations. The title-page is composed of the different stages of Jack's Adventures with the old story-teller and her listening group of children. The Giant is characteristically monstrous: his shadow and his head peering above a hill adown which Jack is scampering; the Giant and Jack at their hasty pudding; Jack at the Giant's castle-gate; the Giant rising above the old oaks; and the horses dragging the Giant out of the moat—are all remarkably clever. The second book is a legend of Styria, *The King of the Golden River; or, The Black Brothers*,† a fairy tale by an amateur hand, and full of picturesque incident; the Treasure Valley, with the Golden River, its supernatural King, and the Dwarf, have the right stamp of fairy lore.

Our readers will, doubtless, be happy to learn that the Third Series of *Episodes of Insect Life*‡ has appeared, with an amount of attraction equal to its charming predecessors. The illustrations give this volume all the gaiety of a holiday gift-book, doubtless the intention of the publishers in issuing the work at this season. The frontispiece is an assemblage of splendid varieties of "the poor beetle that we tread upon," though they do not reach the gorgeousness of a host of elytra of an Indian beetle we lately saw sewed upon a muslin dress. The "Episodes" take a gay anecdotic turn: the crickets and locusts are "Lovers of Pleasure," and a pair of Gryllids (grasshoppers) are Anacreontic types and patterns of supreme happiness. The winding-up of this chapter is a vivid piece of writing:—

"Come we next to the cricket—the fire-basking, thirpy, greedy, always-feed-ing, never-lattened '*Acheta domestica*,' or House Cricket.

"We may observe, also, that our insect emblem is described as (although a domestic) a country cricket, a partaker, as such, of country pleasures—a resorter to sunny banks in summer, as well as glowing hearths in winter; whereas a cricket, town-born, town-bred, and an exclusive dweller in brick and mortar, must be here understood to symbolize those lovers of pleasure, deeper dyed than the last referred to, who are immersed in metropolitan delights.

"Of the town-bred cricket, artificial heat and glare make up the favourite atmosphere. Night is his day—noise his expression of enjoyment. For ever seeking, and, when found, for ever feasting upon, alimnet of the grossest kind, and apparently foreign to his nature, yet is he (as a quaint old writer marvels) 'wondrous lank and void of superfluity.' No less thirsty than voracious, he is always drinking, yet always dry, until his thirst be quenched (as often happens) by the death which overtakes him in the water-pot or milk-pail.

"Is not such a creature a fit image of the votaries of town dissipation? of those who convert night into day—who are for ever craving after unwholesome and unsatisfying pleasures, for ever thirsting after glittering, delusive streams, which either, as with Tantalus, forsake his lips, or drown him in their soul-deströying depths?

"Thirdly, and finally, we have a class of pleasure-seekers, compared with which the two last-mentioned are harmless and innocent, in about the same proportion as the grasshopper and the cricket, when compared with the all-destroying locust—and of these the locust only is the proper emblem.

"Let us follow rapidly a locust march of destruction; let us see their troops in terrible array (though as yet in their wingless youth), pressing forwards— forwards—running like mighty men—climbing the wall like men of war— marching every one on his ways, and not blemishing their ranks—entering houses—filling up streams and water-trenches, the dead bodies of their vanguard serving as bridges for the rear of their army to pass over—and putting out fires lighted in vain to oppose their progress. A temporary halt ensues; then, in a more perfect form—still of destructiveness—the now winged legions rise, darkening the sun, and again forwards—forwards with the wind—rapidly pursue their course, 'the land as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.' On, on they go, seeming to follow only the instinct of their own voracious appetites, or the force of the driving wind; but an unseen power—the power that guides alike the sweeping whirlwind and the puny insect—is conducting their course, and leading them to self-destruction. Impelled seawards, they fall, and perish in the waters.

"With only a trifling change of terms, the above description of the locusts' march would serve nearly as well to depict the destructive progress of those lovers of pleasure who stand in direct opposition to such as are lovers of God. In their terrible progress, singly or in congregated troops of iniquity, what obstacle can oppose their headlong course? To attain the object of their selfish appetites, what social barrier will they not climb over? what domestic privacy will they not invade? what pure stream of felicity will they not pollute? what household fires will they not extinguish, leaving desolate hearths and homes behind?

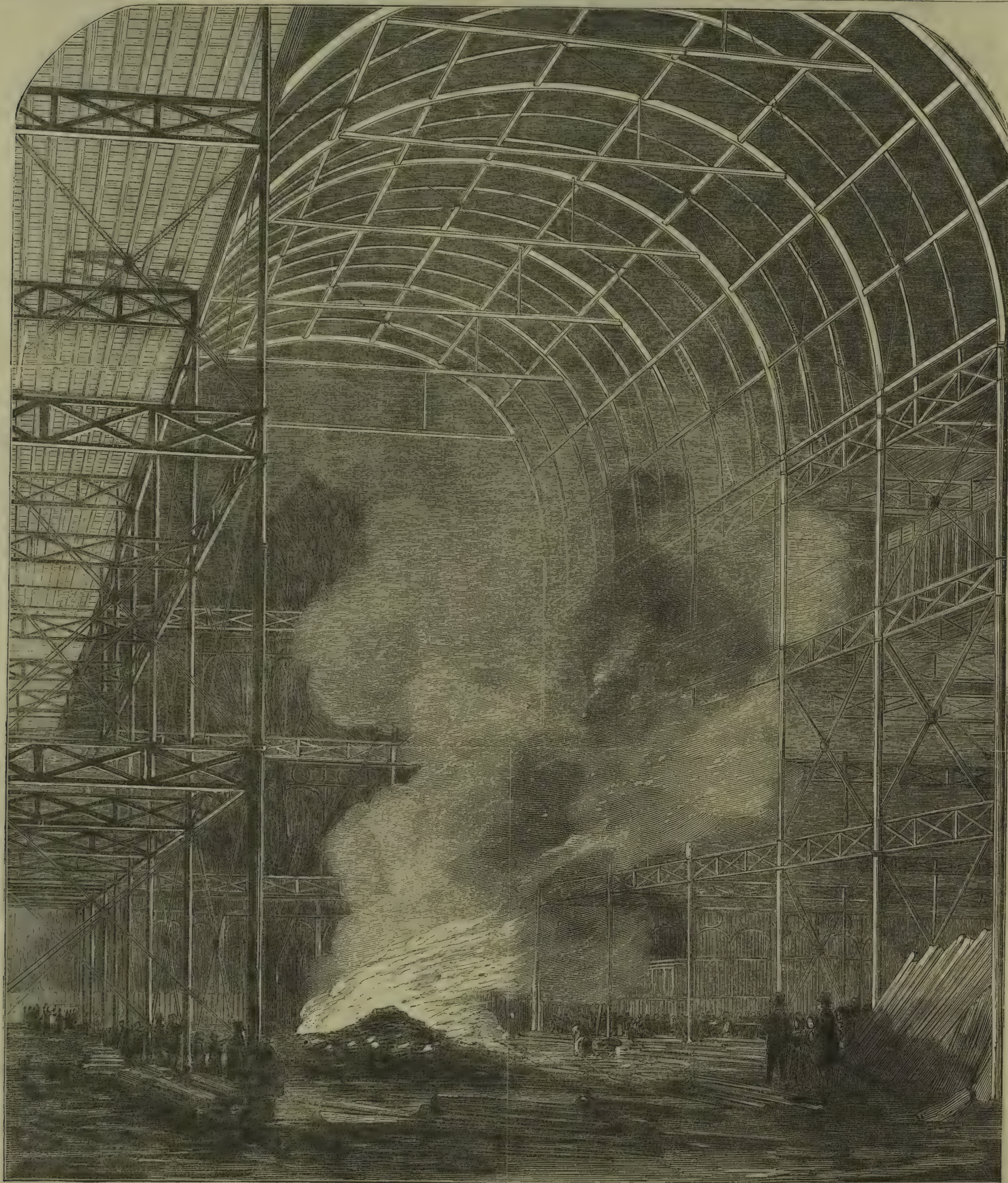
"But that Power, who by the bride of instinct conducts the migratory locust to perish in the waves, has set bounds also to the career of the locust of society. He is not impelled irresistibly, like his insect prototype, to his own destruction; but if he turn not from his course, he is borne by the current of vice into the gulf of perdition.

"The analogy between locust legions and lovers of guilty pleasure holds good even after death. Cast up by the sea, and left upon the shore—a bank of corruption—the insect remains infect the air, and complete by pestilence their previous work of destruction. And so, when swept by death from the face of society, the moral locust fails not to leave behind the ill odour and pestilential influence of corrupt example."

We can only glance at a few of the remaining illustrations. Thus, caterpillars are parasites; a mole-cricket is a jack-o'-lantern in armour; a leaf-catter bee is a maternal upholsterer; the scarabeus and its modern worshippers come next; then the dirge-players, the death-watches; short lives and long, as the brown weevil and the ephemeral day-fly; the stars of the earth—the glow-worm, electric centipede, and fire-fly; insect movements—the swift tiger and slow old-beetles; the story of an ogre, in the fierce and wily guise of the anti-lion preying upon a captive ant, who escapes by concealment in the hollow ball of the monster's own weaving; painting, carving, and gilding, in the mole-cricket, the butterfly-tailed wasp, the currant saw-fly, the gilded chrysalis of a tortoiseshell caterpillar; at which *Acheta Domestica*, the author, throws down his pencil in despair at the inimitable perfection of his living patterns. The spiders, in their analogies with other orders of creation, come next, and include the hunters, the sedentaries, and the geometric web-weavers, with the stinging reproof—"The Man Bird-catcher emulated in his trade by the Spider Fly-catcher." "A New Gallery of Practical Science" shows us how boat-flies, common gnats, raft-making spiders, mason-bees, carpenter-bees, earth-mason caterpillars, and saw-flies, probably suggested to man his most useful employments. They are "insect artizans, whose tools of divine adaptation, and works divinely guided, defy, unpresumingly, all human competition." The Barham Parsonage House of the late venerable and lamented Mr. Kirby, the entomologist; and a wasp cutting off the wings of a fly with a view to its more convenient transport, are next illustrated, with this pretty incident as a tail-piece—"A portly humble-bee, one too bulky for entrance at the spring-door of the floral cask to obtain its honeyed nectary, bores a hole at the bottom of the floral cask to obtain its honeyed wine," yet we marvel at less wondrous things in ancient fable. Lastly are "The Spirits of Hearth and Home," a trio of cockroaches, mis-called black beetles, invading a kitchen; and *Acheta* shuts the volumes by tracing, "in a review of past stages the development of his own *imago*, his present self." It should be explained that the incidents we have here inimitably enumerated are the subjects of the head and tail-pieces, engraved in a delicate style; the insects carefully coloured. In parting with the "Episodes," we must in justice observe that rarely has so much skill and elegant fancy, poetic and picturesque treatment, been applied to a subject of technical character; for, amidst all this pleasantry, the exactness of the study is maintained unbroken.

\* "The Story of Jack and the Giants." Illustrated by Richard Doyle. Cundell and Ashby.  
† "The King of the Golden River; or, The Black Brothers. A legend of Styria." Illustrated by Richard Doyle. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
‡ "Episodes of Insect Life." By Acheta Domestica, M.E.S. Third series. Reeve and Buelham.





THE TRANSEPT BY NIGHT.—THE "BONFIRE."

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 454.)

## TRANSEPT BY NIGHT—LOOKING SOUTH.

PERHAPS the most beautiful and striking view of the works of the Crystal Palace, now rapidly approaching to completion, is produced at night, when occasionally the shavings and chips collected into some convenient spot are fired, partly in order to get rid of, by degrees, so great an accumulation of waste stuff, and partly to gratify the numerous lovers of the picturesque who have purposely remained behind amid winter's fog and cold, to behold what may truly be called a grand spectacle. By the kindness of the contractors, such a fire was specially lighted for our Artist on the evening of Friday, the 13th inst.; and we now present to our friends a view taken on that occasion of the southern division of the transept.

The principal features lighted up on the occasion referred to are the ribs or main timbers of the semi-circular roof—the three tiers of cast-iron columns on either side of the transept and south side of centre aisle, to the westward; the "diagonal bracing," about which a good deal has already been said; and, lastly, one of the stately trees which has been spared from the hands of the destroyer, which appears as though it had forced its way through the floor of the gallery, crossing the south end of the transept, and which connects the longitudinal galleries, extending to each end of the structure.

As the "diagonal bracing" has not, as yet, been represented in any of our illustrations, we shall introduce a few words on the subject. We need scarcely say that the introduction of these diagonal ties, not only at the intersecting angles of the central aisle and tran-

sept, but also under all the gallery-crossings, has sadly destroyed many of the beautiful vistas which a week ago were visible in so many directions; but even the appearance of additional safety will have a charm for the million, far surpassing the scenic effects which are thus lost by the introduction of the bracing, especially after the stir which has been made by some of the brick-and-mortar adherents. This fortification, as we may call it, except at the angles of the transept and central aisle, was as sudden in its appearance as it was unexpected.

The diagonal bracing at the meeting of the central aisle and the transept consists of round iron rods of 1-inch diameter, strengthened at the lower ends by 1½-inch square shoulders; and the upper ends are prepared with screws, which pass through an open boss, and are secured within by screw and nut. Iron plates are fixed round each of the columns, at about 2 feet from the lower ends of the ties; and four vertical iron bars are firmly secured to the plates at the top, and to the projecting flanges of the column and socket at bottom.

At each of the meeting angles there are altogether twelve sets of braces; there are likewise four sets of braces at each of the inner angles of the 24-foot walk or avenue.

Under each of the gallery-crossings, or passing-places, are four sets of diagonal ties, and in some of them we find an ornamental boss, introduced so that the screw-ends and nuts are entirely concealed.

## UPPER PORTION OF COLUMN.

In the View *o*, the upper part of one of the columns, the ends of three of the twenty-four feet cast-iron trussed girders are shown at their junction therewith. The man on the left of the view, suspended from the scaffold-pole, by means of ropes and pulleys, is in the act of keying up the lower angle of the girder; the two men on the right are

hauling up materials. In the central aisle and transept there are three tiers of columns, with as many junctions and girders in the direction of the length and breadth of the building respectively, and similar to those shown in the view; the lower tier is 22 feet 2 inches in height, the gallery tier 20 feet in height, and the upper tier also 20 feet in height to the under side of the framed wooden gutter: the columns are in horizontal section circular, 8 inches in diameter, with four straight and parallel projections of  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch and 3½ inches wide; the interior of the column, 6 inches in diameter, is open throughout, forming a water-way from the gutters to the drain-pipes in connexion with the sockets of the columns. All the columns and connecting pieces are faced by machinery before arriving at the works.

## VENTILATION.

In a building destined to be occupied from day to day, and from morning till evening, during the hottest portion of the year, by a large concourse of persons of all nations, including large masses of those who regard not the bath as a necessary part of their daily occupation, it is of the utmost importance to pay very great attention to the mode of introducing continually streams of fresh air, so as to keep the internal atmosphere as pure and undefiled as possible. We need scarcely say that this important point has received the utmost attention, and, by the details which we shall presently give, it will be seen that the admission of almost any amount of fresh air can be effected at pleasure, and that in a way so as not to produce injurious draughts or currents.

In the spaces or panels formed by the iron and wooden columns vertically, and by the sill and plate horizontally, as already described, are introduced the lower tier of ventilators, originally intended to have been formed of luffer or lowre boarding, similar to that so extensively





SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING, FROM THE PARK ROAD.

used in breweries, and whiting and other establishments; but, as scarcely any one detail in the construction of the "imposing structure" is the same as that at first designed, so in the present instance we find a vast improvement in the details of the ventilators, which, in their present form, have a light appearance, and are more easily opened or shut when required, than by the ancient and cumbersome luffer-board plan already alluded to. Each frame of the lower tier of ventilators is constructed of seven-eighths deal, is seven feet long, four feet three inches high, and four inches and a half deep, being dovetailed at angles, and further strengthened behind by angle-ties. The blades or luffers are of sheet-iron, forming a flat S curve. Each blade is hung as a swing dressing-glass, with two  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pivots resting in proper bearings fixed in the sides of the frame. The blades, which are placed horizontally, are six inches from centre to centre; the whole being connected together by a vertical deal chamfered bar by means of forked iron arms three inches and a half long, and fixed to the sides of a sinking or groove in the vertical connecting bar, which is three inches in width, and of sufficient length to embrace the eight blades. By the weight of a single pound, all the blades can be opened or shut at will, so that a simple lever apparatus will complete this very important part of the construction of the "Industrial Palace." The particular form of the blades is admirably calculated for excluding rain. A wooden stop is introduced, both at top and bottom of the frame, to prevent the upper and lower blades from moving beyond their prescribed limits, when closed. And here we would venture to suggest to those who have the special charge of the internal decoration, to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the particular form of the blades of the ventilators, of introducing a mode of ornamental painting which is to be found in Switzerland and other countries, in which outside blinds form so important a feature in the exterior of their buildings: we allude to the mode of shading off each lath—say from a light blue to a grey, and then merging into a white; the effect is pleasing and elegant in the extreme, and would add considerably to the general effect of the internal decoration of the great building, if adopted with regard to the mode of painting the ventilators.

The construction of the upper tier of ventilators is similar to that of the lower tier; but, instead of eight blades, there are only five in each frame. The upper ventilators occupy the spaces above the close boarding, and are immediately behind the ornamental iron fan-lights, or panels, seen in the *View of the South front* (at page 432 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 7th), which is taken from the carriage-drive running between the building and the Kensington-road. The close boarding is to be painted (externally) stone colour throughout.

## DRAINAGE.

The drainage of a building having a horizontal area of roofing of something like eighteen acres, requires not a little skill in arranging the various lines of the main drains, and in apportioning accurately the sectional areas of the gutters, pipes, and drains, so as effectually to carry off the largest amount of rain-water likely to fall at any period, causing temporary stoppages, or, what is worse, that which is known among bricklayers as the drains "blowing up." Moreover, the "ridge and furrow" plan of roofing, so admirably calculated for covering in the Palace of International Industry, requires that every length, both of longitudinal or transverse furrow or gutter, should be so formed as to carry off half the rain-water received into it from the skylights in one direction, and the remainder in the other direction. This is effected by cambering every length of gutter, which not only secures the above important condition, but also prevents what is termed sagging—that is, sinking of the timber below its proper level line: thus, each gutter plate is considerably curved upward, and, looking along under a continuous line of skylights, the effect is very striking. The surface water from the skylights is received into the longitudinal or three-way gutters, and these again empty themselves into the framed transverse gutters at either end; the sectional area of the former being about 5 square inches, whilst that of the latter is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  square inches.

The iron columns which support the various gutters act as so many rain-water pipes, in conveying the water from the roof into the

cast-iron drain-pipes, running in parallel lines along the whole length of the building, and which have each a sectional area of  $28\frac{1}{2}$  square inches. Thus it will be perceived, that, as the stream from its fountain-head, increases gradually until it widens out into a mighty river, so the system of drainage pursued in the model structure, for the use of all nations, following nature as its guide, presents the gradual increase of sectional area until it reaches the capacious culvert, which finally discharges itself into the intricacies of the sewers of the great metropolis.

The principal drain, or more properly culvert, runs along under the ground at the east end of the building. It is of egg-shape, or natural oval; its height being 2 feet 6 inches, its width 2 feet, and length 390 feet, to its junction with the metropolitan sewer under the carriage-drive on the south side of the Great Building. To the same outlet, a similar culvert, from the central transverse drain, runs under the same road just outside the outer line of the footpath, having a fall of 1 in 288, and extending altogether 855 feet.

The main cross drain is placed 24 feet to the east of the central transverse line of the building, is 18 inches in diameter, extends 294 feet southward, and has a fall of 1 in 240. This cross drain is continued by a 24-inch drain, having a similar inclination to the last, and running into the culvert in front of the building, a distance of 190 feet.

The next to be noticed is a 12-inch drain-tube, extending westward under the same road, the rate of inclination being 1 in 288, and its whole length being 964 feet to its junction with another sewer. At the west end of the building, a 12-inch drain-pipe, 156 feet long, extends from the central line of the building to join the 12-inch drain-tube under the road.

On the north side of the building, and running eastward, is a 9-inch tube in connexion with one of the lines of 6-inch cast-iron pipes, 348 feet long, and falling 1 in 192. Then there is a 12-inch drain, also, on the north side of the building, 672 feet in length, and returning southward 78 feet; and further extended in the same direction 144 feet, to meet one of the lines of longitudinal 6-inch cast-iron drain-pipes.

Finally, there are 38 6-inch inlets from the bottoms of columns to the drain on the north side of the building, and which completes the entire system. We have been thus particular in describing the

extent of drainage, because we are fully aware of its great interest. (For the progress of the Exhibition arrangements, see the Number with which the present Supplement is published.)



UPPER PORTION OF A COLUMN.]



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT—Lord Denman has never held the office of Lord Chancellor  
A SUBSCRIBER, Cheltenham—The plan will be announced shortly  
T C L—The Dictionary in question is an accredited work  
L M L—Apply to Messrs. White, Cowes, Isle of Wight  
W B, Chesam—M prefixed to a French name denotes the same as esquire appended to an English name  
M H, Dartmouth—The "Shilling Handbook of Painting" is published at 86, Fleet-street  
T W N, Birkenhead, is thanked, although we could not engrave the Sketch  
Q, Walsby—We cannot enlighten you as to "Tom Drum's Entertainment"  
B B B—See Watts's "Logic," for the correct definitions of "Idea," and "Notion"  
A CORRESPONDENT, Cork—Copy of a will is 8d. per folio of 50 words, and may be obtained by a friend or agent  
I O M—The meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Oxford was described and illustrated in No 434 of our Journal. The address of Messrs Tallis and Co is St John-street, Smithfield  
G H P—We can trace no arms registered to the name in question  
A SUBSCRIBER, Fenchurch-street; Marshall South is still alive  
PHILIP-GUTHRIE—James H. died at St. Gorman's, 6th September, 1701, aged 68. His son, James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales, known as the "Old Pretender," died at Rome, 1st January, 1766, aged 78, leaving two sons, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," who died at Rome, 31st January, 1788, aged 63; and Henry Benedict Maria Clement, known as "Cardinal York," who died at Rome, in June, 1807, aged 82; being the last legitimate male descendant of the royal house of Stuart  
I K—The cost of effecting a change of name by Royal Licence is about fifty guineas. If sufficient cause for the change can be shown, there is no difficulty attending it  
A SUBSCRIBER, A B—Apply at the Registrar-General's office, Somerset House  
J C C, Banbury—The arms are correctly drawn  
BELLUM—A captain in the army is always an Esquire  
J T—The family of Andrews, of Shaw, Berkshire, bear "Gu. a saltire arg. surmounted by another az. charged in the centre with a bezant. Crest: Out of an eastern crown, a blackamoor's head, couped ppr. in the ear a pendant or. Motto: Victrix fortuna sapientia  
BRIDGEWATER—Apply, either personally or by letter, to Messrs. Parkes, Furnival, and Parker, military booksellers, 30, Charing-cross  
C G F—Apply to Mr Chapman, American Bookseller, 142, Strand  
A L K—Playing with dangerous weapons, and using it as a weapon, is not immoderate  
W C, Edinburgh—An Englishman, of Scotch parents  
PAULINE is recommended to address, Olympic Theatre  
A SUBSCRIBER, Durham—See the published "Guide to Loan Societies"  
ATHLONE—Apply to Messrs. Piper, publishers, Paternoster-row  
JEREMY—There has been no such reward offered as you state  
E Y, Isle of Wight—See Murray's "Island-books"  
T T, New North-road, is thanked. Impressions are not sold separately  
G C, West Hartlepool, is recommended to apply at the "Home." We have no prospectus  
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The "Worthing Catastrophe" was sketched by Mr Nibbs, of Brighton  
UNA VOICE—Any Number of our Journal may be purchased at the Office  
A SUBSCRIBER (whom we cannot further individualise) is thanked for his temperate letter on the Anti-Fatal Agriculture of the West  
KILLICKRANKIE, Appleton—The rubbings are from two pennies of Henry III.; Edward I. Kingston penny, from 3s to 7s; Edward I. Dublin penny, 1s to 2s 6d; Henry VIII. Wolsey penny, 2s to 4s  
ADOLPHUS is under some illusion. We have never heard of Government offering a reward for an old specimen of a piece of Queen Anne  
W W—A thistle mark of James VI. of Scotland; very common  
CALEPPO, Needham—Edward I. farthing, 3s to 4s  
F F, junior, Bury—A small brass coin, struck in the reign of Constantine the Great; very common  
A TYRONE SUBSCRIBER—We have not seen the advertisement  
S G—Arg., in heraldry, distinguished by an arrow, or the white in coats of arms  
A CORRESPONDENT—The *Bosphorus*, the first steamer for the Cape, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 388, Sept. 1, 1849  
R A V, and S M H (Christmas)—The lines will not suit  
J O B—Apply at Messrs. Fenns, Newgate-street  
MEERSCHAUM—The office of the London Art-Union is at No. 44, West Strand. The subscription is 5s. per annum  
B U L—Madam Bivens' engagement at the Grand National Concerts terminated some time since. Mulla Angri was born at Corfu  
H T, Liverpool—We should strongly recommend the Royal Academy of Music; address a letter to the Secretary, for terms. To send a young girl to the Continental conservatories, without proper protection, would be perilous  
A CONSTANT READER—See Bechstein on "Cape Birds"  
G C S—See the late Mr Hulmandell's work on Lithography  
W S, Dorset—Address Messrs. Powell, Glasshouse, Whitefriars  
W N and R I B, Somerset—Hansom was the original patentee of the improved cabs  
W B A—The proposed treatment of Safflower is practicable. You will, probably, find the information required in the papers read to the British Association, in 1848, by Dr Schunck and Mr Higgin, on Madder-dyeing  
M T had better apply to a confectioner of extensive business  
J K G, Uxbridge—"Davidson's System of Short-hand"  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Aldermanbury—Sir H F Young is Lieut-Governor of South Australia  
SOMERBY, Ballyshamon—The sketch has not appeared  
J W F—The Rev. Dr Bonnet, in his letters, refers to the late Dr Arnold, of Rugby. Meadows's Grammar. The biography has not appeared  
C R A, Amptill—The Print-room at the British Museum can only be visited by particular permission; apply to the keeper  
S F B will find a full account of the Guildhall Gog and Magog in "Hone's Table Book," ii. 614  
N J D, Glasgow; ANCHUS, Wakefield—The error has been rectified  
N D should apply at the Great Exhibition office  
M G H—See "Stephens's Book of the Farm"  
A H C, Chipping Norton—Apply to Madden and Co, publishers, Leadenhall-street  
CURIOUS—The Koh-i-Noor is expected to be in the Great Exhibition of 1851  
G A V—See "Hints on Courtship and Marriage"  
A LACERT SUBSCRIBER—"Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co, will answer your purpose  
W B N, Weymouth—Each subscriber is entitled to the gratuitous numbers; and instructions as to change of residence are duly attended to  
A SUBSCRIBER, Exeter; and J R, Liverpool—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes  
FORTUNATUS is thanked for his letter, though we have not room to print it  
A CONSTANT READER, Ludlow—The Census of 1841 may be obtained at our Office, 198, Strand  
AN OPPRESSED MECHANIC—We cannot interfere  
MISLETER (M I T), and C C, Great Totham—We have not room for the lines  
INQUIRER, Trobridge; B A R, A W T, Holloway; A J M, Stoke Newington; and M S, Gray's Inn-road—We cannot inform you  
PUNTAUBRE—The distribution will be duly announced  
MENTOR—The best account of the Royal forests will be found in the late Parliamentary Reports  
NESTOR—The distances of the planets can be calculated. The list of planets, except the Asteroids, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune  
E D—The ball at Greenwich is dropped daily at one o'clock. Kohl's "Travels in Denmark," &c, have been translated into English  
EVERGREEN—The late Sir Jacob Hanster, of Zurich, settled early in life in London, and carried on a trade in Dutch toys and veneering of mahogany, in Great Round-court, Strand  
A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO—The variation of the compass at London is 22° 30'  
NE QUID NIMIS—Viscount Kilcoursie is only a courtesy Lord, and not a nobleman  
A SON OF A SOLDIER—Apply at the Horse Guards  
A CONSTANT READER—The second wife of Charles, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1815, was Frances, daughter and sole heir of Charles Fitzroy Soudamore, Esq, of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire; the marriage was solemnized in 1771  
I S S—We do not think that John Burgess, Esq, of Rotherfield, Sussex, who served as High Sheriff of that county in 1766, was of the same family as the present Sir Charles M Lamb, Bart, of Beaumont, whose ancestors were Grayles, in Berkshire, and distinguished in that shire during the great Civil war  
R D G—The arms of Mr Tremereux are—"Sa. three Doric columns, palewise, arg. Crest: A Saracen's head in profile. Motto: Thyrsyaseough no Den a nef"  
A H W—The arms of Battle are "Sa. a chev. between three goats arg., each goat charged with two pellets; on a chief of the last a demi-woodman with a club erect ppr. between two cinquefoils arg. Crest: A stork with a fish in the beak, all ppr."  
HERALD—The arms of Lister, of Lister, county Lincoln, are "Erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets or. Crest: A stag's head erased ppr." The Burwell Listers are the senior line of the family. Lord Ribblesdale descends from Thomas Lister, younger brother of William Lister, Esq, of Thornton, ancestor of Lister, of Burwell-park  
H E—The present John Newton Lane, Esq, of Kings Bromley, male heir of the family so distinguished for its preservation of the arms of the Kings of England, is a canon of Ely; being the augmentation granted for the family's loyalty and services to the fugitive monarch. Crest: A strawberry-roan horse salient, couped at the flanks, bridled sa., supporting between the feet a regal crown ppr. 2nd, out of a ducal coronet or a pair of wings endorsed ppr. Motto: Garde le roy. The quarterings are too numerous to give here  
A C—The use of a great and fatal tax on the tax on armorial bearings  
ENQUIRER—Lord Combermere has a son, the Hon Major Wellington Henry Stapleton-Cotton, M.P., who is married, and has issue. There is no published life of his Lordship  
A LATE CAVALRY MAN kindly corrects an error we recently fell into. The veterinary surgeons of cavalry are not of inferior rank to the assistant-surgeons; they both rank as, and with the subalterns of the regiment, according to the dates of their commissions. Our correspondent gives the authority and reasons most clearly and accurately  
A H—In our answer last week to M T H, the name of the family whose arms we gave should be "Harvey, of Broadland"  
?—The arms alluded to are those of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex  
W S—Prince Albert's father was brother to the Duchess of Kent  
ROBERT DUC—The daughter of a co-heiress has a right, when married, to have her mother's arms quartered with her paternal coat  
A B, Bucks—The usage of the seals would render the bearer liable to the armorial tax  
PROFESSOR KINKEL—We have been requested by a Correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle to explain, that Professor Kinkel, of Bonn, was not condemned to death by the sentence of a court-martial, as stated at page 417. The law ordered only six years' imprisonment, but the punishment was increased to imprisonment for life in a fortress. After this, General Hirschfeld said the prisoner ought to have been condemned to death; but the King graciously condescended to confirm the verdict, instead of subverting it, and ordered Kinkel to be sent to a house of correction, which was, in fact, increasing his punishment.

## WINTER BIRDS.

As the mellow fruitfulness of autumn leads on to the barrenness of winter, when the woods, divested of their summer robes, assume a wilder aspect, except with regard to the class of evergreens which here and there decorate the scene, it is no small gratification to the lover of ornithological pursuits, as it must be also to every pedestrian who is a careful observer, to mark the arrival of those several migratory visitors which come under the general term of Winter Birds. Each returning season, indeed, brings with it its peculiar characteristics and its gratifying associations; and, although one portion of the year may, especially with regard to the weather, be more pleasant than the other, the intentions of Providence are manifested and his wisdom is perfected.

How many things by season seasoned are  
To their right praise and true perfection!

The return of the several winter visitors to their respective localities may be traced to the fact that, when the winter sets in in the north of Europe, they seek a comparatively milder climate, which is not only more congenial to their habits, but provides them with food. Here is the true explanation; and however much we may wonder at the instinct which dictates so long a journey, however puzzled at the impulse, mysterious as it undoubtedly is, which points out their unerring course and destination, we cannot but be struck with the marvellous intelligence which is thus brought into operation. By the exercise of careful attention in visiting those several scenes which they frequent, whether

it be the moor and mountain, the open common or the inclosed field, the swamp and the marsh, the margin of extensive woods, or in their most dense recesses, by running brooks, expanded lakes, or silent rivers, our old favourites may be met with, and welcomed with grateful feelings, viz.:—Ringoussel, redwing, fieldfare, royston crow, woodcock, snipe, jack snipe, wood-pigeon, wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, widgeon, pochard, rail, crossbeak, crossbill, skylark.

The three latter, however, are only occasional wanderers; and, unlike the others enumerated, are uncertain, not only with regard to their visits, but as to the localities in which they make their appearance. During the severity of last winter, several specimens of the last-mentioned were shot in south Yorkshire, the wax-wing, or Bohemian chattering, engravings of which appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. But all these strangers are thrice welcome. Their peculiar habits, and even their very plumage abound with interest and gratification. But, besides the pleasures arising from observation in a zoological point of view, there are others, certainly more exciting and adventurous in their character connected with the pursuit of some of these interesting favourites. Cockshooting, for instance, in well-managed and magnificent woods, has always been considered the most gentlemanly of diversions with the gun; especially if the bearer of the genuine Manton is accompanied by well-trained little springers and skilful keepers. The sylvan abode never rings with a more joyous roar than when the dappled favourite falls before the unerring shot; or the succeeding words, "Mark, cock!" prepare for another and another welcome and exhilarating scene, until the bag contains what is deemed a goodly number, without any feeling of wanton destruction, much less a desire for utter extermination; although the habits of the bird may be closely observed, and the advantages of experience taken at a future opportunity for a renewal of the sport, varied, probably, by the state of the weather, when the more open brooks are coated with ice, and those sports are then resorted to under the lee of the wood, deeper in its recesses, or possessing those peculiarities in soil and surface which suit the habits and provide for the food of the stranger.

The flight of the Woodcock is different from that of the Snipe; and, although many a good shot fails to bring down the latter, the "old hand, aware of the zig-zag and twisting course on first being flushed, waits for a moment until such peculiarity has ceased, and then, with a steady aim, adds to his store as well as his reputation.

But the pursuit of the winter aquatic fowl is the more adventurous; requiring more exertion, more vigilance, more determination, and more alacrity than mere cover shooting. This arises principally from the nature and extent of the ground—along the lines of large open drains, over lonely carrs, through dreary and heavy swamps, along the lines of rivers, by large ponds, or noble lakes—to each of which they resort.

Best of all pools, the fowler loves  
The great Volinian mere.

It is also requisite that the dogs should be of superior description, well trained and accustomed to the sport; although the plan may be resorted to of lying in ambush, beside some lake, for instance, to which the ducks return in small parties early in the morning, after having visited their feeding-ground at night, which often lies at a considerable distance from their place of security by day.

Much interest is also attached to the arrival—sometimes in immense numbers—of the large family of the Wood-Pigeon. In severe weather they betake themselves to the beech-mast, which fattens them amazingly. Since, however, the destruction of beech woods in various parts of the country, these visits in large flocks are not so frequent as was once the case. Still, however, they are not wholly banished from their old haunts, feeding upon acorns, and, during the prevalence of frost and snow, on the turnip lands; with this peculiarity, that watch-birds are almost invariably placed on the neighbouring trees to give alarm at the least indication of danger, when they immediately take wing, and sail away to the neighbouring woods.

Nor is the beautiful Fieldfare, and his congeners the Redwing and the Ringoussel, devoid of interest. They work their way southwards, lingering hither and thither, according to the state of the weather, and the supply of food; visiting the lines of the hedgerows, along the margin of woods, in ancient pastures, where old thorns abound from time immemorial; feeding upon haws and other berries provided for their subsistence; generally shy and difficult of approach, unless tamed by intense frost and deep snow; and, strange as it may seem, sleeping upon the ground. Having reached their southern destination, they pursue a like course in returning, preparatory to taking wing for their breeding quarters in summer; but affording diversion to schoolboys, and that ardent class of sportsmen who come under the general term of "hedge-poppers."

The Wild Swan is more rarely met with. But, by exercising much caution, the Wild Goose may be approached at daybreak, particularly if they had only arrived on the preceding evening; and, in visiting their temporary home, the Widgeon, the Pochard, and the Little Teal will increase the interest and contribute to the excitement; while, perhaps, the Royston Crow is winging his flight overhead, within shot; and the scene is enlivened by the "fisher Heron watching eels," and the shrill cry of the Golden Plover.

Thus, even the winter season, with its clouds and gloom, its "eager air," and ringing frosts, is not destitute of attractions. Diversion is afforded, and knowledge, in a zoological point of view, increased; and, while vigour of frame is maintained and the spirits enlivened, the blessings of health, which give an additional zest to all enjoyments, is happily promoted and firmly established.

## FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

(Continued from page 463.)

## CHAPTER IX.

WHILE the events transpired which we have recorded in our last chapter, Fred remained at Margate, managing to get over his interview with his uncle before starting, without suspicion, and contriving to send a letter to Tollerton, as we have before stated, by an acquaintance he chanced to meet on the pier. That morning his uncles had had a long conversation together, and the old officer had promised to walk out with Fred, and, if possible, to obtain his reasons for speaking and acting in so strange a manner as he had done; also to ascertain whether or not he had any dislike to his pretty cousin, or had formed any other engagement, all of which he was to communicate to his brother, the wine-merchant, when he returned; with this reserve, that anything the nephew might state in confidence should remain sacred between them, for on no other condition would the honest soldier undertake the negotiation. "What I pledge my honour to keep secret, brother," said he, placing his hand on the wine-merchant's arm, "you will not, I am sure, wish me to divulge, knowing how much I have the interest and happiness of all at heart." And so they parted, with an understanding that if Fred wished to return on the morrow, he was to do so. The Captain had a notion that he was unequalled in getting through a matter of delicacy or difficulty, having been the foremost to enter many a dangerous breach, and lead a forlorn hope when no other was found bold enough to occupy such dangerous posts: he thought there was nothing but what courage and resolution might accomplish by coming at the point at once, for he had no idea of "round-about" policy, but hated all subterfuge. Straightforward himself in all he said or did, he believed his own example would be followed by others in thus dealing honestly with them. "Right or wrong, yes or no," he would say, "embody everything. If you ask a man a question, and he cannot or will not answer it, let him say so at once, and then there need be no further waste of words."

Upon this hint he spoke.

"Tell me candidly, Fred," said the Captain, as they were walking along the cliffs, after the steamer had started, "have you any dislike to your cousin?"

"Not the least in the world," replied Fred.

"Then why hum and ha about the matter?" said the uncle. "She is a worthy young lady. Marry her at once."

"But there is an obstacle in the way which prevents me, uncle," said Fred.

"What is it?" inquired the Captain, twirling his cane, and inclining his head towards his nephew, so that he might hear the better.

"I do not like to tell you," replied Fred, looking on the ground, as if he had stolen something, and was about to confess to the theft.

"Pooh! Nonsense! If you tell me in confidence, it goes no further," said the Captain. "If your affections are already engaged, why, there's an end of the matter. For I should despise you, if you broke your word with any one, especially a lady. I am sure, whoever she may be, she will be no discredit to the old family of the Holdersworths."

Fred winced at the latter remark, as if to say, "I am not so sure of that;" for he well knew how proud both his uncles were, and how much they delighted to talk about "gentle blood," and how careful they were in avoiding the name of a certain aunt who had married a tide-waiter in the Customs, and of whom Mrs. Holdersworth, when compelled to speak at all, to make the best of the matter, always described the husband as holding a highly responsible situation under Government.

"I know, whatever I may have done," said Fred, "I can rely upon your forgiveness, and also that you will keep the matter a secret from your brother, I am engaged, and cannot have my cousin."

"That is speaking out as you should do," replied the Captain, "and we must now abandon the siege. You are sure you love her?"

"I do indeed," said Fred, raising his eyes; "and I also know how much she loves me; and it is this which makes me so unhappy; for I promised to return yesterday, and I have never been away from her before, since we were married."

"Married!" exclaimed the uncle, springing back as if a bomb-shell had exploded at his feet. "This is being engaged with a vengeance, and not a shadow of a chance of retreating." Then, pausing a moment, he added, "Well, I wish you joy and happiness. But this has been a sudden attack, and so little drilling, too. Well, well! Who is she? What is she? Some old family, I hope? Property, of course?"

"Not much," answered Fred; "a little freehold. She herself is a treasure, uncle. I married for love, not riches; and I am sure, when you see her, you will approve of my choice. She is an angel."

"No doubt, no doubt of that," answered the uncle. "Bless them, they are all angels; that is, when they like. Freehold, eh? Some old father, too, who will be dunning us about his pedigree. Ah! we once had a mansion, parks, and lands, that still occupy a large space in the map of the county; but they are lost to us. Well, we must quarter our arms with them, be what they may. Is the family large?"

"Only the mother; and the daughter I have married," answered the nephew, wishing the worst was known: "her father is dead."

"Where is their property?" said the Captain; "and what is the name of the family?"

"I will be candid with you, uncle," said Fred, thinking it better to plunge in overhead at once, than to stand with one foot in the water shivering beside the bank; "their property is the little cottage at which I took apartments. The mother is a superior kind of landress, and I have married her daughter."

"Married the daughter of a landress?" exclaimed the Captain; "quartered the arms of our house with a wash-tub, and two flat irons for supporters. Hang it, nephew, this is too bad! Had it been some broken-down gentleman who got her living by clear-starching, I should not have minded so much, so long as there had been the true blood; but to throw an old honourable name into a sea of soap-suds, it is unpardonable. When my brother knows this, he will disin-herit you—cut you off with a patent mangle, or something of that sort." Then his better nature again stepping in, and obtaining the mastery over this family pride, he said: "This must be kept a secret from my brother, and I must go and break the tidings as delicately as I can to your aunt and cousin, and let them know that you are engaged. Has there ever been a coat of arms, or anything of that sort, in the family? If there has, I can pull through it somehow with my brother. You must see to this."

Fred doubted very much whether any of the family could boast of armorial bearings, but said that his wife had a beautiful aquiline nose, and that, from all he had read, it denoted a high descent. He, however, succeeded in obtaining a promise from the warm-hearted officer that his marriage should be kept a secret, and, further, that he would inform the pretty cousin of his engagement, but nothing more.

While the uncle went to reconnoitre, as he termed it, Fred continued his walk, bemoaning his hard fate, and sometimes peeping over the edge of the cliffs, to see if there were either pirates or smugglers moored beneath, to whom he might offer his services, and "do the romantic" for a few months, in huge water-boots, striped shirt, red cap, belt, and pistols, as he had seen the Red Rovers and such like represented on the stage. He had some dim notion that he might by such means capture a rich prize, come home and bid defiance to his rich uncle, then repose for the remainder of his days on the riches he had amassed and the laurels he had gathered. Then he resolved he would take to drinking—plunge in somewhere and swallow a large tumbler of brandy; but he was afraid it might disagree with him, as he had never ventured beyond a few glasses of wine; so he abandoned that method of burying his troubles. Then he thought that he would immortalize himself by composing such a poem on the sea as never had, nor never would be again written. He busied his brains for a full half-hour over forming the first line, and then for the life of him he could not find a rhyme to the last word; so he lit a cigar, and smoked "for want of thought," instead of whistling.

While he sat with his feet hanging over the cliff, blowing a "mighty cloud," memory once more wandered to his pretty little wife, and then he resolved, for her sake, to undergo all kinds of imaginable hardships, as he had before-time promised. Then he pictured her waiting for him at the wharf—saw her disappointment and despair—and the tears stood in Fred's eyes as his fancy pursued the vision; and he wished he and she were the two white sea-gulls which he saw wheeling about with the sunshine on their wings, without ever troubling themselves as to what their relations thought of their union.

Meantime, the Captain had taken Mary out for a walk, and kept every now and then flourishing his cane, and carrying off the head of the matter, while he studied how to break the tidings. After a few preliminary "hems" he thus commenced—

"Before I joined the army, my dear, I commenced by inuring myself to a soldier's life and a soldier's fare, and you have no idea of the good service this sharp practice did for me when I arrived in India: I was ready prepared for anything, from supping off a raw tiger, to champing a leaden bullet when we were beyond the reach of bottled stout. Now I wish to prepare you for what I am about to communicate," and bang went his piece without hanging fire: "Fred is engaged!"

"Engaged, uncle?" said the niece, her face almost as white as the dress she wore; "how? to whom? when?"

"To a young lady, or something of the sort," replied the Captain; "he's engaged to marry her, so he told me this morning."

"Then he did very wrong to conceal it from me," she said, stifling a rising sigh. "I was not prepared for this," and she wiped her eyes, for the tears fell in spite of the effort she made to restrain her feelings. She then added, "and I am rejected."

"No, not rejected," said the old soldier; "the fact is he has exchanged his word and honour, I mean fairly enlisted, and I am sure you would despise him as much as I should if he deserted his colours. It cannot be helped. How to break the matter to my brother is now the difficulty, you must come to my aid."

"Oh, uncle," she said, sobbing aloud, "it is hard to fix the heart on anything, and make sure that it will be your own, and then to lose it. Then dashing her hand across her face, as if ashamed of the tears she was shedding, she said, "Let him go! What is he that I should care for him, or humble myself as I am now doing? I sought him not; it was my aunt's and uncle's wish. I will try never to think of him again: let him go." And she hurried on as if Fred were behind her, and she was trying to outstep him, and held up her pretty haughty head, and stepped out quite majestically. The old officer was astonished to find so much spirit in such a little body. She strode along like a little Coriolanus in petticoats after banishing his countrymen. But this lasted not long; pride and passion subsided like distant thunder, and then the rain came down. She had far outstripped her uncle, and stood leaning her head on a stile, beating her little foot with her parasol, and biting the fingers of her glove, and weeping bitterly when the old soldier again came up with her, and, raising her hand gently, said—"Take it not so to heart, my pretty niece; young Eberton will be over on furlough soon; and if he doesn't marry you, I'll shoot him. He is a First Lieutenant already, and there's not a finer young fellow in the Indian army."

"I know it is very foolish of me," she said; "but I cannot help it. Only this morning he said he would not deceive me for the world, and I believed him; and"

"What! did he say he loved you?" exclaimed the fiery old soldier. "If he did, I'll go back and beat every bone in him into a jelly. Hang him, if he wants two wives, let him get another in the pipe-clay and ironing line, then he'll be set up; and the sooner they transport him the better. He's disgraced the family enough already by marrying a washerwoman."

"Marrying a washerwoman!" echoed the niece. "Dear uncle, you are surely not in earnest?"

The honest old soldier (as they say) "tried to look nine ways at once," and stood utterly dumfounded to think that he had divulged a secret which he had promised to keep. "Eh? what? It's no use, niece; truth comes out as naturally when a man's drunk or in a passion, as lying does to a rogue when he's first seized upon by a constable. Then to make love to you, my dear! I'll beat him into powder-blue—make soft-soap of him, then send him home to his wife, and let her make the best use of him she can. And yet I have done very wrong to break my promise: he's acted like a fool, and I unlike a gentleman. Niece, you will promise to keep this marriage a secret. Poor fellow! he will stand in need of friends. You must assist me."

"I will keep it secret," replied the niece, "for his sake. He never confessed that he liked me beyond a sister. Uncle, he did not deceive me. I see it all now, and I dread the effect these tidings will produce on your brother. I care not for myself. He will never forgive my poor cousin."

"He must not know it," answered the Captain. "It would be like springing a mine—he would blow himself Heaven only knows where with passion. Neither must your aunt know a word of what has happened. has disgraced us, and there's an end of it."

"And yet she may be worthy of him, uncle," replied the forgiving niece. "You know your own favourite Shakespeare says—

The selfsame snail that shines upon the court  
Hides not his visage from the cottage; but  
Looks on alike.

Fred was always romantic; and I cannot think he would select any one for—for a wife"—(the last word seemed difficult to utter)—"unless she possessed some accomplishment. Many a once-proud family have been reduced by misfortune to labour for their bread. Let us not judge hastily: I forgive him."

"So do I, so do I, with all my heart," said the Captain. "But, confound it, love, he might have picked up a young woman with a more respectable profession: a governess, a gentle little milliner, or a pretty actress might have been pardonable; but washerwomen generally have such decreed red arms, and are so fond of indulging in gin and periwinkles; but I hope Fred's wife is an exception."

Poor Matilda! he little thought what thy true heart was then suffering—little dreamed what a priceless treasure his unworthy nephew had found in thee; had he but a knowledge thee, the honourable old soldier would sooner have covered his tongue with gunpowder and fired it, than have uttered a single word against thee.

Nature so ordained it that none of us come into the world covered with heraldic trumpery—naked we leap forth to win our own nobility, like the gladiators of old. Not that any one has a right to despise the

Tenth transmitter of a foolish race.

But our business is now in London: for how Fred passed the remainder of that miserable day at Margate, or how he reached home on the following day, and was received by his pretty wife, would be of little interest to our readers.

## CHAPTER X.

It may be fancy, but we have often thought that some people, after passing a few weeks by the sea-side, or elsewhere, making holiday and spending a few pounds, come back to business, keen, cross, and resolved to make up the amount they have squandered as speedily as possible. Such invariably present you with your I O U (if they chance to hold one), instead of holding out the hand of welcome when they return. As to renewing your bill, you might as well plead to the sea cliffs or green hills they have just quitted, as ask for such a favour until they have settled down for at least a week or two. The best thing to be done is to find out some one who owes the party money and can pay, and to present yourself under the shelter of his opulent wing.

It certainly does try a man's temper, after basking in the sunshine for weeks and watching the waves chase one another as if in play, hour after hour, and feeling the breeze blow about you as sweet and fresh as if it had come direct from the ever-green gardens of heaven, to come from such scenes and sit down in a dim dusty counting-house, reckoning up how many halfpence make a pound. Then

(Continued on page 524.)



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1848	412	124,558 17 9	4980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7496 0 6
1850	569	213,469 15 11	9165 13 7
Total.	2761	£1,063,390 6 8	£47,422 1 6

"It is plain, from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis."

"The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact that this rapid acquisition of business is not owing to any accidental cause, but has taken place uniformly throughout the whole field of the Society's operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the public."

"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1844; from which it appears that, with the exception of the three first years of the Society, when the number of policies in force was not one-fourth of the present number, the mortality has been less than in any other."

"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq., and Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.; and the Auditors also going out of office by rotation are James Parker Jeune, D.C.L., and Martial Lawless Welch, Esq., all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election."

"The Directors and Auditors, retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

Prospectuses, containing very full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall-Mall.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.  
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

**TWO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The** tendency of modern taste, as exercised in boys' dress, is happily free from the grievous folly to which girls are subjected for the improvement of figure and gait, as it is called. In the garments made by Messrs. NICOLL, of Regent-street and Cornhill, the chest and limbs, adorned gracefully clad, are not improperly confined; and the result is a better chance of having, in ripper life, a well-formed chest, with free play for the lungs and other vital organs. It may here be mentioned that a kind of Warm Overcoat for Boys has been recently produced at the above Warehouses, which will doubtless prove an acceptable Christmas gift, the general price of which is about One Guinea.

A portion of the extensive premises in Regent-street, occupied by Messrs. NICOLL, will in future be devoted for the production of BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, such as to exhibit unusual good taste, style, and finish, besides having a further recommendation in their durability and very moderate cost.

College Caps and Gowns; with every kind of garment calculated for pleasure, and for the use of the clergy, and of every kind, as at the colleges and great public schools. These are ready to be met with at the warehouses of H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Paleot Patentes, and manufacturers of cloth, Regent-street (from 114 to 120 inclusive), and 22, Cornhill.

**CAUTION.**—Many have assumed the use of the word "PALEOTOT," but there is no such word in the French language. The design and material (in Winter or Summer substances) employed in the manufacture of this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of costume.

Ici on parle Français.—Heir spricht man Deutsch.

**WINTER SEASON.—BATHS OF HOM-BURG,** near FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—The Winter Season offers to tourists and to the fashionable and public all the advantages, and every variety of pleasure and amusement, which have been established, during ten years, the renown of the Baths of Homburg.

The Casino is open every day, in which will be found combined:—1. A Reading-room, supplied with the principal journals of Europe; 2. A Gambling-room, for the play of Trente et Quarante and Roulette; 3. A Grand Hall and Casino; 4. A Coffee and Refreshment-room; 5. A large Dining-room, and Dinners served up in the French style, at five o'clock.

The Bank of Homburg presents an advantage of 50 per cent. over all other Banks on the borders of the Rhine.

Every evening the celebrated Band of the Casino will perform in the large Ball-room, Balls, Concerts, and amusements of every kind, will continue in uninterrupted succession. Field Sports will take place over a space of 20,000 hectares of plain and forest ground, in which there abounds a quantity of large and small game.

The hotels and private houses offer to families every available comfort, at moderate prices.  
A journey from London to Homburg (passing through Brussels, Cologne, Metz, and Frankfurt) is performed in 36 hours. The distance from Frankfurt to Homburg is performed in an hour and a half; mail coaches and omnibuses run between these places every hour.

**DOUDNEY'S OLYMPIC GIRTH, 10s 6d;** recommended by all eminent physicians who have seen them as the best Belt, the support at the bottom edge, and the pressure, and wonderful spinal support.—17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

**TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—A great** comfort is now provided in NICOLL'S Toga WRAPPER. It is a novel adaptation of the old Highway Rug (without its horse-cloth appearance), of a double purpose—that is to say, besides being used as a wrapper for the knees, it can be used as a cloak for the shoulders. Thus, by simply drawing in a string, rests are formed for the shoulders, and the garment assumes the graceful appearance of the ancient Toga (whence its name).

The price is One Guinea, or with a hood (now in general use for travelling in France), and bound with braid, it is One Guinea and a Half.

When the Toga is used as a wrapper for the knees, the hood forms a most convenient receptacle for papers, &c.  
Nicoll's Toga Wrapper is registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65, and can be had in London, of H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Paleot Patentes, and Manufacturers of Cloth, Regent-street (from 115 to 120 inclusive), and 22, Cornhill.

**CAUTION.**—Many have assumed the use of the word "Paleotot," but Messrs. Nicoll are the sole patentees of the design and material (in winter or summer substances) employed in the manufacture of this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of costume.  
Ici on parle Français.—Heir spricht man Deutsch.

**GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD CHAINS, &c. &c. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.** The same Movements in Silver Cases, £2 15s.; at the Manufactory, 16 and 63, Cornhill.

A Large and Beautiful STOCK can be selected from, with highly finished movements, Four Holed Jewelled, Rich Gold Dials, and every improvement.  
BENSON'S PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES. Jewelled in Four Holed, Rich Gold Dials, Double-backed Gold Cases, hand to make the Seconds, and every other improvement. . . . . £3 8 0  
Ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials, . . . . . £3 10 0  
Or the above WATCHES can be had in Hunting Cases for the extra charge of 15s. and two guineas, gold and silver respectively.

The Proprietors beg respectfully to inform the public, that in consequence of the large profits usually charged upon Watches, they have been induced to manufacture their entire stock; and the immense number sold enables them greatly to reduce their prices.

A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office order or banker's order.  
A splendid Stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.  
A GOLD WATCH, with all the latest improvements, i.e. gold dial, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, double-backed cases, &c.; with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a Present, price Seven Guineas.

Watches made expressly for India.

**BEAUTIFUL EVENING DRESSES.—A** large quantity of rich Lace Dresses have been received at REGENT HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 240 and 242, Regent-street, where a Warehouse has been set apart for their special display. They will be found at extremely moderate prices, when style and quality are considered.—REGENT HOUSE.

**WALKING, EVENING, and WEDDING DRESSES.** Patterns of Silks, &c., post-free.  
**KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, &c.,** 243, Regent-street.  
Beg to announce, that during this month they will clear off their remaining WINTER STOCK of Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, Irish Poplins, &c., at very low prices. Lyons Velvets at 6s 9d, 8s 6d, and 9s 6d per yard.  
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

**FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL,** 3s 6d the full dress.  
The finer qualities equally cheap.  
Patterns sent post free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**FIGURED IRISH POPLINS** 21s 6d the full dress.  
Watered and Plain, 30s the full dress.  
Patterns sent post free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS,** 21s 6d the full dress.  
Pompadour, Claret, and Brocade Poul de Soies, from 27s 6d to 35s 6d the full dress.  
White, Pink, and Sky Glacé Silks, 30s the full dress.  
Tartan Muslins, 4s 6d the full dress.  
Net Dresses, Three Flounces, 12s 6d the full dress.  
Patterns sent post free.  
Address KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

**BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edge-**ware-road, respectfully announce the arrival of their last importation of French Merinos for this Season, which will still be offered at the same moderate prices that has gained them so much celebrity for the last four years; viz.—  
237 pieces, in black and all colours, at . . . . 2s 4 1/2d per yard.  
335 ditto, . . . . ditto . . . . . 3s 3 1/2d . . .  
540 ditto, finest imported ditto at . . . . 3s 1 1/2d . . .  
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.  
N.B. A choice assortment of entirely new Autumn and Winter Silks, for Walking, Evening, or Wedding Dresses.  
\*\* Patterns for selection forwarded to any part free of postage.

**BALLS and EVENING PARTIES.—**SEWELL and CO. beg to call the attention of Ladies to their EVENING DRESS ROOM, having made great preparations for the forthcoming Christmas Festivities, in cheap and elegant BALL DRESSES; viz. 1200 white and coloured Lace Dresses, with five to twelve tiers of lace, all at 7s 6d each; 500 white flounced Lace Ditto, 18s 6d; 1000 white and coloured Swiss Muslin Robes, 10s 6d to 12s 6d; flounced Tartanets, in every colour, 12s 6d; black Tulle, 10s 6d; with five flounces, embroidered crepe, 21s 6d; worth three guineas; a new and pretty Embroidered Robe,



## FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

(Continued from page 522.)

what is worse than all, people generally contrive to come back in the villainous cut-throat month of November, when the streets of London are filled with fog, and one old cough joins in chorus with another, as they come from under faded gingham umbrellas on each side of the street; and if you take up a paper at such a season, ten to one you begin by looking out for coroners' inquests. You annoy the house smells of paint, the hearth of soot, and that there is a kind of boiled "cabbageiness" all over the place. You wish it were all darkness, instead of that dirty woolly sort of light which you cannot see through; for a room with closed shutters, wax candles, and comfortable fire, seems the only habitable spot in the city.

At such a season, Fred had to go to Peckham Rye every night, and come to town every morning, Sunday excepted; and, worse than all, to meet with a "freezing winter" in the cold looks of his wealthy uncle. True, his marriage was still kept secret from the wine merchant and his wife, but neither of them looked upon him as they had before done since he had rejected the hand of their niece. Neither was there a word said about quitting the apartments he had taken; but he came and went unquestioned, and very often without exchanging such common civilities as "Good night" or "Good morning;" for if he spoke, it was a great chance if either his aunt or uncle deigned to reply to him. As for his pretty cousin, she was like the matchless *Miranda* in the "Tempest"—"ten times more gentle than her uncle crabb'd." Not that she would ever consent to see Fred's wife; but whenever she had the chance, showed as much kindness to him as if she had really been his sister, for either she or Tollerton were ever at hand to cheer his despondency. Nor did the old officer at all hang back, but had many a wordy battle with his brother about his unkindness to Fred. The very clerks and porters seemed to take their cue from the wine merchant, and to treat the nephew with disrespect; nor did the uncle care to check them, although he one day smiled when Fred flogged one of the fellows for his insolence before his face.

Fred still staid at times to dine with them, as he always had done before his marriage, and although the Captain and cousin tried their best to make him comfortable while he remained, there were times when he felt as if his meals would choke him, so conscious was he that he "ate the bread of bitterness." Still he had not the spirit to rise up and repel these insults—to resign his situation, and seek some other place where he might earn and eat the bread of independence. It is just probable that he would have turned round upon his uncle, while writhing under some "official" insult, but for the advice of the Captain and Tollerton; this would, however, have sprung from passion, more than the cool deliberate valour of self-respect.

But Fred still yearned after the "flesh-pots of Egypt;" his cousin at her harp, the wine sparkling on the table, the blazing fire, and all the comforts of a splendid town house, formed a great contrast to the Cottage of Content in the dreary month of November. First, there was running in "hot haste" to get a seat in the omnibus among hard-eating city men, who staid to time before they went home—devourers of under-done chops and steaks, hard beer, and rum-and-water, after which they came steaming into the omnibus on a rainy or foggy night, and made the windows look like ground glass in a few seconds. Then all their conversation was about funds and failures, banks and bankrupts, discounts and defaulters, stocks and joint-stock companies; and sometimes they leant across and whispered to one another, and that whisper affected some poor tradesman on the following morning when he came to offer his bills to be discounted. And there Fred would sit in a corner and wonder what crime he had committed, to be shut up for nearly an hour amongst twelve men who were human columns of the money market, harmless enough to read in the papers, but odious when bodily before his eyes, in flesh and blood, instead of being ranged in the silent ranks of type.

Nor when he got home did things appear to him a bit more pleasant, for there was too often fog at Peckham-rye, as well as in the city; and in that little hive of industry there was ever something going on, very different from that ease and indolence which he had been accustomed to, after business, in his uncle's snug sitting-room. The parlour looked small and confined, and, as he said in his ill-tempered moods, "there was scarcely room to swing a cat." Then he cared not where he threw the things that chanced to be placed on the table or on the side-board, for he seemed to "have a spite" against everything that belonged to the unfortunate washing. Sometimes, when in these moods—seeming as if he would fall out with his own shadow—his sweet wife would look at him with her mild beseeching eyes as if to rebuke him, though it was very rarely that any angry word escaped her pretty lips. But if he hated one thing more than another, it was washing-day, which, as he said, "began before he was out of bed in a morning, and lasted until he couldn't tell how late at night."

The old woman who came to wash knocked at the door before it was light; then Matilda, who always studied her mother's comfort, had to get up and let her in; and there was no sleep after she entered, for the banging of tubs, and rattling of pans, and plashing of water, together with smoke and steam, which always ascends, and which Fred swore the old washerwoman, by some means or another, contrived to drive wilfully into his bed-room. Then, when he got up, there were pans boiling here, there, and everywhere; if he stepped to the right, he stumbled over some steaming vessel where the things had been "firsted;" if to the left, he came in contact with another pan where they had been "seconded;" if outside the door, he tumbled over a basket full of wet clothes which were ready to be hung out, or broke his shins against a pail which held the "fine things" that were about to be "bleached and rinsed." He found clothes-pegs in his hat, and the blue-bag in his boot, while starch and soda stared him in the face wherever he moved. If he sat down without looking where he placed himself, ten to one he came "squelch" upon a pile of wet things, or sat on the soap and squeezed it flat: as for pins, they seemed to have broken loose, and to have run everywhere where there was room enough for them to lie down. Fred could never make it out why they clapped the things between their hands, and made them crack again, like boys who burst bladders, or why they stood shaking them at the door, and making no end of reports, like scores of successive pistol shots; or why, after drying the clothes, they sprinkled them again to make them wet, and sent the water in all directions, like a bird washing itself; but he believed that all this was done to annoy him.

If he went out into the garden, there matters seemed worse; for when the wind blew it seemed as if a dozen old washerwomen were beating him with coarse aprons and rough towels, for so did they come flapping about his ears and shoulders. And sometimes the clothes-line broke—and, oh! what a crushing of plants, and settling on dirt, amid preparations for fresh rinsings: it was splash here, and dabble there, and wringing this, that, and the other out, until it fairly made his teeth ache to see into what forms the disastrous clothes were twisted.

But even this was nothing to when a sudden rattling shower of rain came down, without so much as saying "by your leave." Out they all rushed helter-skelter, head-over-heels—pulling, dragging, tearing down the things—throwing them anywhere—then running out for more. In vain did Fred storm; they answered him in some sort of unintelligible gibberish, for they all had their mouths filled with pins—it seemed a marvel they were not choked: over his hat, over his coat, over himself, they threw the clothes—you would have thought a band of robbers were at hand, and that they were clearing all away before the plunderers came, such consternation did a sudden shower of rain spread. At last Fred bought a large syringe, and with a good supply of ink he kept the enemy at bay, after having shown them what he could do on a clergyman's surplice.

Sometimes, in wet weather, the clothes-horse was placed in the parlour, until he arrived; and when the worthy laundress heard him at the gate, she hurried off as if for "very life," to get it into the kitchen before he came. On one occasion, in her haste she trod on the cat, which in its anger flew at Fred's dog, when both got under her feet, and down came the old lady in the passage, "clothes-horse and all," just as Fred entered in the dark. The parrot was flying about as if to see what had happened, and the monkey jabbering as if to bid them make less noise; and there was such a "confusion of tongues" in the Cottage of Content as one may imagine took place amongst the bricklayers of old, when they first began to misunderstand one another at the building of Babel.

Sometimes, when he sat down, he complained that his tea was rubbish, his fire was bad, the coal nothing but slate. Then he poked it; then the dust flew over the clothes; then the mother-in-law came in. "Oh! such a Cottage of Content when he came home in his tantrums!" as the old woman said who came to wash, "she never saw in her life."

It is just possible that he became affected by the domineering spirit of his uncle, when he himself had been operated upon, and came home to discharge his overlaid battery upon those defenceless women, because he could find no other vent for it. As children who have been beaten and starved domineer over others less than themselves, thereby copying the example of their oppressors, and again retelling the tyranny which they have had dealt out to them in smaller quantities to such as they compel to take it.

Like a patient angel his wife sat amid these domestic storms, and looked on

More in sorrow than in anger,

rarely reproaching him, but sometimes placing her hand gently on his arm, and giving utterance to the words "Dear Fred;" and we will do him the justice to say, that she never interceded in vain.

There was now no smoking in the garden, or whiling away the hour in the pretty summer-house; nothing but the rustle of the dead leaves, or the autumn wind moaning about the cottage, as it came over Forest Hill, or swept across the naked woods that overlook Sydenham. The birds and flowers were gone; and it seemed as if the wilder elements, now finding "space and verge enough," came to fill up the pause, and send their sea-like voices over the solitudes. Fred's specimens were all dead, and his study of natural history, for the season, at an end.

Then he began to think how he had sacrificed himself by marrying a laundress's daughter; how, but for that, he might then have been rolling in plenty—a partner in his uncle's business—a great man in the City, coming to town every morning in his gig, being bowed and nodded to by the wealthy merchants, and we know not what beside. Poor ungrateful mortal! what was all the wealth in the world compared to that love which was ever showered upon him, in a hundred little attentions—silent proofs of sincere affection, which sought for no other reward but a smile, which looked for no other return than to see that they gave pleasure to the receiver. She seemed to bestow no thought upon herself, but only to live to make others happy: she sat like an image of Peace between Fred and her mother by the hearth, and had often enough to do to reconcile them to each other. Whether he came home pleased or angry, his slippers were ever put before the fire, his chair in the spot where he liked to sit, and often moved a dozen times an hour if she thought it was an inch out of its accustomed place. There, also, was the little hassock, covered with her own homely worsted-work, ready for him to place his feet upon. His meerschaum-pipe and tobacco-lead arranged on the sideboard; and in the book which he had

been reading, the mark, with "Remember Me" worked on it, in the very page which he had last perused. Then the number of times she went to the garden to listen to his footsteps—that step which she could no more mistake than a fond mother can the cry of her child, and her dear heart beating like an alarmed bird's, were he only a few minutes behind the time, all telling where here thoughts and affections were centred. These and nameless other proofs of her kindness and love were too often lost upon the undeserving husband. Not that he was really unkind to her; but dissatisfied with himself and his position, his nature became soured, and he was neither able to look, smile, or speak as he had before done, though he felt that he still loved her. He had changed more in temper than in heart.

## CHAPTER XI.

TOLLERTON had been the principal peace-maker between Fred and his cousin Mary; and he found so many excuses for Fred falling in love and marrying the laundress's daughter—because he believed her to be the first that ever bestowed a thought upon him, and always considered his company disagreeable to his cousin—that she began to believe there was some truth in what Tollerton said, and that, considering how she had at times treated Fred, he never could have had much love for her. She rather liked the banker's son for the delicate way in which he pleaded for his friend's faults, while he never attempted to extol himself; and also for the kind manner in which he interceded in behalf of Matilda, avowing that, had he himself chanced to have met with her, with his heart disengaged, as Fred's was, and also with the same success in obtaining her affections, he should have done the same.

Many young ladies would have been offended with the banker's son for his candour, but Mary was not one of these; for she knew that love belonged to no peculiar rank, but that, like flowers, it grew as beautifully in uncultivated wilds as in "trim gardens," and that in all ages of the world men and women have been found who preferred the productions of nature before those of art. Still Tollerton had tact enough to insinuate, that, had he known her and found favour in her sight, he should never have bestowed a thought on the laundress's daughter, as Fred had done; and this, we contend, was saying all in a few words. A little judicious flattery never was, nor never will be, lost on young ladies—for it is the very commencement of love. She is flattered in the onset, who is preferred to all others: only by selecting her and paying her more attention than another, this is to flatter her. That man is an ass who would commence courtship by telling a handsome woman that she is beautiful; it is almost as bad as hinting that she is too poor to purchase a looking-glass. "If she is handsome," says an old writer, "praise her talents; if ugly, her looks; if old, tell her she never looked younger; if dark, swear it becomes her; if pale, say it shows her blushes; if she squint, vow it sets off her beauty." Our advice, however, is, that if she be a woman of sense, it will be wisdom to let either "ill or well alone," and that the less said on such matters the better.

Serve long, hope well,  
Lo! here is all that I can tell.  
Love is not won in haste!

So far as education went, the wine-merchant's niece was what is called accomplished; but this, as we have shewn, was no recommendation to Fred, though it was to Tollerton; for, as the latter said, he had a decided preference for a wife who would feel at her ease in the best society. On this point he and his friend Fred had many arguments, and the banker's son hoped that when matters were amicably settled between him and his uncle, Fred would be brought to consider that it would not at all militate against Matilda's beauty to give her a little education: that nature, and simplicity, and all those sort of things, were very well while they had only themselves to please, but that if a family grew up around them, they would find it a duty to teach their children something more than to become only natural. Further, that not one woman out of ten thousand, brought up as Matilda had been, would possess her delicacy, grace, and pleasing simplicity. Tollerton looked further into matters than the wine-merchant's nephew; not but what he admired stars, and flowers, and dew-drops, and all those sort of things, but these he knew had as little to do with that common current of love which runs through all human purposes, as a rainbow has with warming and fructifying the earth. We will not say that love is another object in a morning gown, surrounded with children, and busy with common household duties—may the blinded and winged bearer of the bow shoot us through, if



upon for a living, is to deprive those of an employment to which they have been brought up to look for support."

"Well, there's a good deal of truth in what you say," replied the laundress, "and Matilda's younger than I am, and will no doubt get used to these things, for she's always seemed different to me ever since she was a child. But do you know, I fancy myself a good deal more at home with a large bunch of greens in my hand, than if I was dandling about a parrot, which I shouldn't know what to do with no more than Fred's monkey would. I shall never be able to play my lady sir, so it is of no use my attempting it. We can't all be born gentlefolks."

"Heaven forbid we should," replied Tollerton with a smile. "Do not mistake me, my good lady; there is nothing more honourable than honest industry, no matter how humble; some few months ago I thought very different, and I now admit my error. It is very likely that my friend Fred and your accomplished daughter, will in the course of time be very differently situated from what they are now, and I am sure you will be an honour to them, be their station in life whatever it may."

There was less real pride about Tollerton than his friend Fred; and whenever the banker's son met Matilda, his conscience smote him for having slighted her as he did in Gracechurch-street, when he first saw her with the clothes-basket—this he had never forgotten, and nothing seemed to delight him more now, than to be able to make amends for his folly.

As for Matilda, she did nothing for effect, although she ever studied to please those around her; yet this was so differently done from what is graphically termed "showing off," that it struck the beholder in a moment. As the hawthorn opens and shuts, and throws its perfume over the unsightly insect, the deep-dyed butterfly, or the sweetest songster that seeks shelter beneath, so did she fulfil all the duties she was ordered to perform, without ever bestowing a thought on her own beauty.

If the angels—God's messengers—sail to and fro on their missions, and though unseen by us are ever in attendance, it surely is not beneath those after whom they were fashioned, to copy such high examples, and to soothe and cheer, and comfort by their presence, such as go groping and murmuring on their way to the grave. Pretty young ladies were created for other purposes than to waste their lives in dress and amusements; and fair although they may be, they ought never to forget that they are

Not too bright or good  
For human nature's daily food,  
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,  
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.—WORDSWORTH.

With that right-mindedness which was so natural to her, Matilda felt ashamed of her husband doing what she had done scores of times, without even bestowing a thought as to what people might think of her; and she was glad it was dark, so that no one could see him carrying home the joint of meat. She felt that there was a want of keeping between his neat style of dress and the errand-boy office he was employed in; that it was merely an act of politeness for Tollerton to carry her mother's basket in a neighbourhood where he was a stranger; but very different with her husband, whom almost everybody knew by sight, and all called the "young gentleman," a name she delighted to hear, though she was but a laundress's daughter. The very thing which Tollerton had been enforcing upon her mother, she at once felt the propriety of doing, and she resolved that it should not occur again, for she knew by his short sentences and incoherent answers that her husband was displeased. She asked him several times to allow her to carry the meat; but he refused, and said, "No, I will not let my wife do what I disapprove of; it is very well here,

we even dare to hint as much—but this we will say, that he who marries, and looks only for one continued course of courtship afterwards, a never-ending life of "bidding and cooing," such as he before enjoyed, will be disappointed.

Picture your grey-headed old grandfather kneeling at the feet of your venerable grandmother, as he no doubt had often done some fifty or sixty years before, and vowing that he is dying for her; talking of hearts and darts, eyes of fire and lips of roses, when they cannot muster a sound tooth between them, and have worn perukes for thirty long years. No.

Wilt thou love me then as now?

It was on Saturday evening when Tollerton proposed walking home with Fred and returning by the omnibus, for the night was unusually fine for the season of the year. They had, of course, many things to talk about, though the principal topic was Fred's future prospects. They passed Camberwell-green, and Tollerton said he would walk on as far as the King's Arms, at Peckham, and ride out the whole of the fare back, objecting also to going home with Fred on account of its being so late, and his dislike to only stopping a few minutes, which he considered would look disrespectful. So they went on until they came to the large butcher's shop at the corner of Peckham-common, where Fred saw his lovely wife and her mother purchasing a small joint of meat for Sunday's dinner: the mother had a large basket on one arm which contained her marketings. As usual, Fred was ashamed to recognise them; it was so low, so ungentle he thought, for he well knew that they would bring the meat home themselves, as the laundress had a great dislike to trouble people, for, as she said, "She was a poor hard-working woman, and not ashamed to own it, for, thank God, she didn't owe a single shilling in the whole neighbourhood!" Fred, however, could not be brought to reconcile himself to his mother-in-law's homely household ways; for, as he once said, "If he gave way to such matters, she would be wanting him to bring home groceries and such like from the City in a blue bag."

He even objected to Matilda taking the linen home; and when she did it, to oblige her mother, it was generally unknown to Fred. But these were only the laundress's best customers, who liked Matilda to bring home their washing, that they might converse with her; it was a treat to them to see one so beautiful, so sensible, and unaffected, for she was, with scarce an exception, a general favourite. Fred struggled in vain against his inherent pride—he could not conquer it, and, in passing the butcher's shop, he endeavoured to direct Tollerton's attention to some other object, but in vain. He saw Fred's wife, and up to her he went, shaking her hand before the butcher and all the customers. He also insisted upon carrying the laundress's heavy basket, and would have no denial; and after such an example, there was no alternative but for Fred to offer his wife his arm, and carry home the shoulder of mutton, which he did, hanging down his head as he walked along.

Not so Tollerton; he carried his head erect, and chatted away to the laundress with the heavy basket in his hand, and she hanging on his arm, without feeling himself in the least humiliated; she was the mother of his friend's wife, and as he hoped to marry Mary, he considered she belonged to the family, and nothing could have afforded him greater pleasure than to have introduced them both to his wealthy father, though he thought it would be of benefit to Fred and his wife to delay the introduction, and conceal the marriage a little longer, for fear of its reaching the ears of Fred's uncle.

"I am proud of your daughter," said he to the laundress, as they walked on a little way behind: "she would do honour to anybody. I believe a better creature never breathed. Everything she does becomes her."

"She has been a good daughter, and is a good wife," said the laundress; "nor have I any fault to find with him, only that he appears to be too proud at times. But for meeting with you, he would never do as he is doing now," and she pointed to Fred as he walked on before with the shoulder of mutton in his hand.

"But, my good lady, there is no necessity for you to do these things," said Tollerton; "tradespeople are generally very obliging, and ready enough to send goods home. It is all very well at night; but for a gentleman to fetch and carry what he pays other people for doing, and what so many who are poor depend

but I question if Tollerton would have been half so amiable if he had met you in Leadenhall Market."

"It shall not happen again, Fred," said she, "when you are present; I see there are things which I and my mother may do when together, that seem out of place when you are by."

She did not say all she thought and felt, for she respected the homely habits of her mother, whom she believed to be incapable of doing wrong; and the question arose in her mind, whether she had acted rightly in marrying one whose ways appeared to be so different from her own, and who seemed ashamed of their humble household habits. Why had he never gone out with her when he went on necessary errands? Had she not done wrong in neglecting to ask him to accompany her, before they were married? No; she had never thought of doing so—had never wished to try his love, by testing his pride—had never dreamed that he could be ashamed of anything she might do. But with all these views, she no more thought of him assisting her in carrying home the clothes, than she expected him to take a share in the household work. She had, in short, made allowance for everything but these chance meetings, and they were ever breaking in upon

The noiseless tenour of (her) way.

Tollerton did not go home with them, but mounted the omnibus, which was ready to start when they reached the King's Arms.

The laundress that night was quite eloquent in praise of the banker's son; while every remark she made was gall and wormwood to Fred.

"He talks very kindly, and very feelingly, and very sensibly," said she; "but, deary me! I could never bear to have people fetching and carrying everything I bought home for me. I'm sure it makes my face burn already to see what respect is paid to me and to Matilda—and I only a poor laundress. But he wasn't above walking with me, and carrying my basket—not in the least; he acted just as a son-in-law ought to do. Though I must own, I should have been ashamed of walking with him if it had been daylight, and he with those gold studs in his shirt front; yet he's not a bit of pride in him."

"I dare say he would carry the clothes to the mangle, if you asked him," said Fred, with a sneer.

The old woman did not hear him; and Matilda placed her hand on his arm, as was her custom when entreating of him to keep silent. He pushed her away, with a frown.

The penalty that Pride demands had yet to be paid, and the hour of reckoning was nearer than Fred anticipated; for Love has ever Justice at hand, and has but to beckon, when she appears, and claims all the omitted dues.

But he that faithfully Love's servant is,  
Rather than be disgraced, would surely die.—CHAUCER.

All that love, all that play, all those tears and all those kisses, that pretty face pushed back, and those silken ringlets tossed aside, and those dear arms thrust away—for these neglects Love will demand an account—for these slightings Love will be avenged.

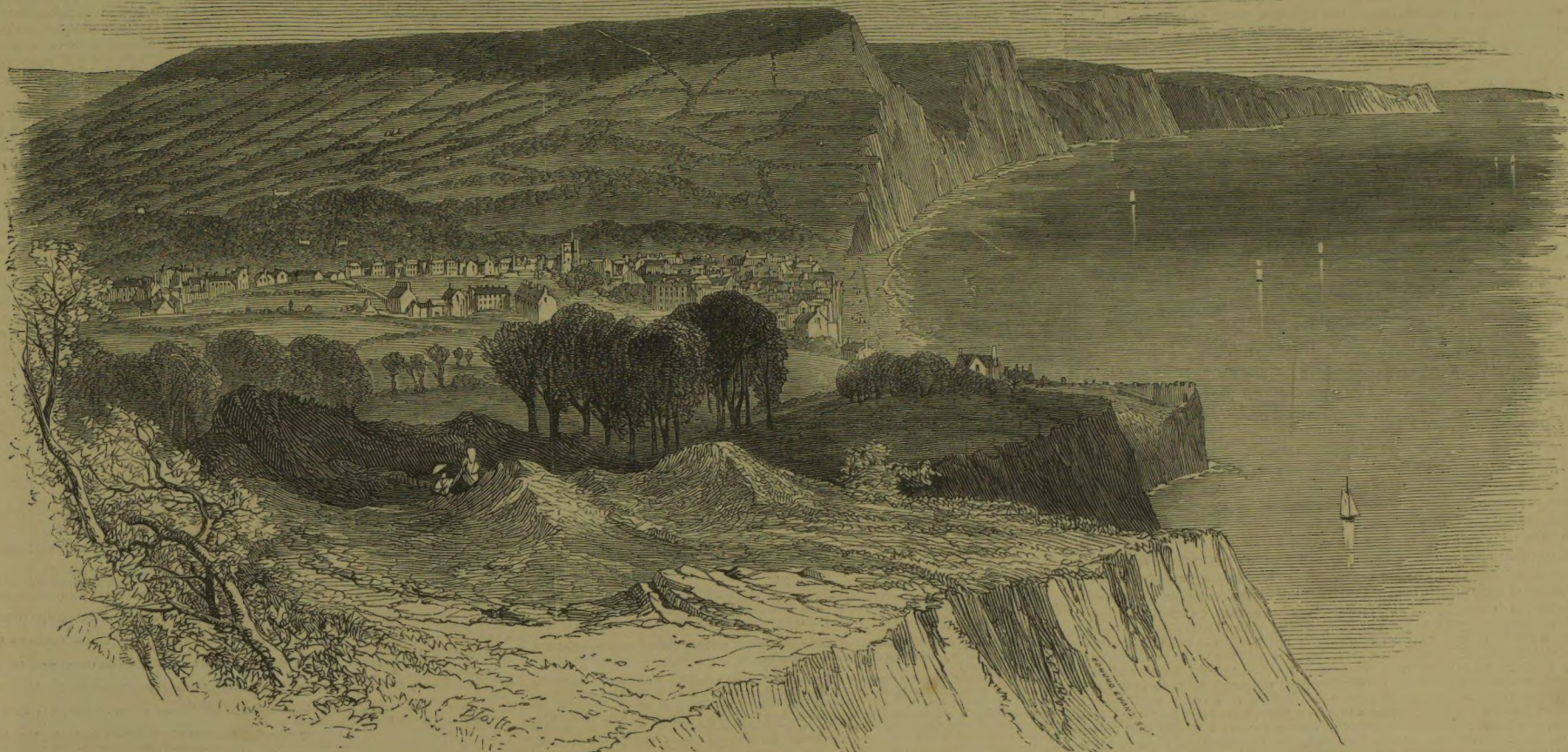
In revenge of this contempt of Love,  
Love will chase sleep from thine enlaid eyes,  
And make thee watchers of thine own heart's sorrow.—SHAKESPEARE.

(To be continued.)

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## WATERING-PLACES OF DEVON.



SIDMOUTH.

## SIDMOUTH.

We have the experience of a travelled writer in favour of a winter residence in Devonshire, in preference to a visit to Italy; and this opinion was given long before the classic land became harrowed up by Revolution, that has shaken the country to its very centre. "The more I see of Italy," says the writer referred to, "the more I doubt whether it be worth while for an invalid to encounter the fatigues of so long a journey for the sake of any advantages to be found in it, in respect of climate during the winter. To come to Italy with the hope of escaping the winter is a grievous mistake; this might be done by getting into the southern hemisphere, but in Europe it is impossible: and I believe that Devonshire, after all, may be the best place for an invalid during that season. In Devonshire, too,

all the comforts of the country are directed against cold: here all the precautions are the other way. The streets are built as much as possible to exclude the rays of the sun, and are now as damp and cold as rain and frost can make them. And then what a difference between the warm carpets, the snug elbowed chair, and the blazing coal fire of the English winter—and the stone staircase, marble floors, and starving casements of an Italian house. The only advantage of Italy then is, that your penance is shorter than it would be in England; for I repeat that, during the time it lasts, winter is more severely felt here than at Sidmouth, where I would even recommend an Italian invalid to repair from November till February, if he could possess himself of Fortunatus' cap to remove the difficulties of the journey."

Sidmouth is one of the most favoured of these western retreats. The mean temperature averages about three degrees warmer than London; and the difference is more decided during the winter months, at which time, in the more

sheltered situations, its excess is from four to five degrees. Like Torquay, the town lies picturesquely sheltered. The beach is nearly in the centre of one of those hollows or curves which are abundant within the vast bay of Devon and Dorset, extending from the Isle of Portland, on the east, to Start Point, on the west. At each end of the curve, east and west, rise two hills, about 500 feet high, running north and south, forming a deep valley between. Along the bottom of this valley lies the town of Sidmouth, with a considerable portion of its front towards the sea. On the slopes or sides of the valley, extending a mile or two inland, are the suburbs, studded with marine villas and cottages. These two hills, Salcombe and Peak, continue their shelter to the town till Harpford and Beacon hills on the one side, and Penhill on the other, take up its defence on the north-west and north. Sidmouth, by these hills, is sheltered from every quarter except the south, which is open to the sea, and may be considered as completely protected from all cold winds; for those from the south.



EXMOUTH, FROM STARCROSS.



are seldom or never cold or piercing in Devonshire. "Snow," says Dr. Mogridge, in his descriptive sketch of this place, "is seldom witnessed; and in very severe seasons, when the surrounding hills are deeply covered, not a vestige, not a flake will remain in this warm and secluded vale."

The sea-wall, completed in 1838, not only defends the town from any further encroachments of the sea, but forms a dry and very agreeable promenade upwards of 1700 feet in length. We need scarcely add that the town has the accommodation of a well-appointed watering-place.

The road to Exeter, with the lanes branching from it, and the Honiton road to the villages of Sidford and Sidbury, the former about two miles, and the latter three, on the same road (especially the latter), are scarcely to be exceeded for richness and beauty of scenery. Whilst on this road, we would recommend the pedestrian or equestrian to endeavour to reach Penhill, merely to take a survey of the valley looking towards the sea. To attain the loftiest of all the hills in this hilly neighbourhood—that of Salcombe—the stranger will take the road to the right, a little after leaving the town, over the bridge, and a zig-zag road or path will bring him there. From the summit of this cloud-capped cliff is seen the English Channel, stretching far and wide on one side, and a most extensive land view on the other—even to the Dartmoor Hills, forty miles distant.

## EXMOUTH.

THE twin View, sketched by the artist from Starcross, is the oldest watering-place in the country, and was one of the principal ports of Devonshire in the reign of King John. In a chart drawn in the reign of Henry VIII., this place is set down at the mouth of the Exe, with a church and five or six houses surrounding it. For three centuries, the whole town consisted of a few straggling houses down the side of the hill to the east, and a few more towards the west, called the Strand. The sea at this time covered nearly the whole of the ground on which the north-western part of the town is now built, and washing the base of the cliffs on the left of the present turnpike road, on entering the town from Exeter. An embankment was commenced early in the present century; and a number of houses in the neighbourhood of the Parade and Beacon first gave to Exmouth the name of watering-place, and led to the buildings on the face or brow of the hill, called the Beacon-hill, which now forms the centre of its attractions. The Rolle family have been its great and generous patrons; the church and the market-house, the sea-wall, and nearly all the improvements have been made at their suggestion and expense. "The climate here," says Dr. Shapter, "partakes of the same character as that of the district, modified by the sea only; an inhabitant to whose opinion I would defer, thinks it more equable than any upon the coast, and that this may in some measure be owing to its exemption from the damp vapours so often experienced in the valley towns."

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

### AN EXPLANATORY ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT STATUTE LAW AND REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING A PROVISIONAL COPYRIGHT IN THE DESIGNS OF SUCH ARTICLES AS ARE INTENDED FOR EXPOSITION IN THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

AN act of Parliament and certain regulations consequent upon it have provided for a danger which, without such caution, might have occurred to most of the exhibitors at the forthcoming mighty Exposition of 1851. The articles of ornament and utility—many, perhaps most of them, of curiously original pattern and design—which the exhibitors were about to display, were liable to be copied, even on the first day of the Exposition, by any one who saw them, and the copies to be sold everywhere, before the proprietors could have a chance of realising the just remuneration which would subsequently attend the application of their models to the purposes of sale or profit on their own account.

The law, as it stood, gave an expensive and somewhat unnecessary remedy for this. According to that law, the designs of articles of ornament and utility obtain a complete copyright, on condition of registration at the Designs Office and the payment of rather heavy fees, which copyright protects the designs, and the articles made from them, not only in their exhibition but in their sale also. Now, as selling is not contemplated or proposed at the forthcoming Exhibition, protection to this extent would not be required. A mode has, therefore, been adopted, of granting a temporary copyright for a year or eighteen months, at a little, and, indeed eventually, no expense, on a simple plan, which will, no doubt, answer the purpose just as well. To make this clear to all—especially to foreigners about to exhibit, whom it materially concerns—we here propose to explain matters by detailing, as plainly as possible, first, the previous still existing law; and, then, the recent new law, grafted as it is upon the former.

Before, however, entering upon the subject, we would have it clearly understood, that the law of copyright of designs—whether the prior or the recent law—has nothing whatever to do with the law of patents for inventions. The distinction between the one and the other is positive and clear. The invention for which a patent may be procured, is a new art of working or making manufactures or articles of commerce, without regard to their shape or appearance; whilst a design which may obtain a copyright consists in the application of a novel and original pattern or form to any article of wear, ornament, or use already discovered or made. This distinction must be kept in mind in referring to the law we are about to unfold; since it relates merely to designs, and nowise to patents, which are a far more difficult and far more expensive means of protection.

#### THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS AS IT WAS BEFORE THE RECENT ACT.

To begin with the prior and still-existing law of copyright of designs. This law is based on two acts of Parliament, viz. the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 100, called the "Designs Act, 1842," and the 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65, called the "Designs Act, 1843." The former of these statutes relates to ornaments, the latter (which is an amendment and extension of the former) to articles of utility.

As to Ornaments, the copyright is given (for terms of longer or shorter duration—see the table below) to any new and original design (except designs mentioned in the Sculpture Copyrights Acts, of which we shall presently speak), whether such new and original design be applicable to the ornamenting of any article of manufacture or of any substance artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly natural, and whether the design be so applicable to the pattern, the shape or configuration of the ornament, or for any two or more of such purposes; and by whatever means the design may be so applicable, whether by printing, painting, sewing, modelling, casting, embroidery, weaving, embossing, engraving, staining, or by any other means whatsoever, manual, mechanical, or chemical, separate or combined.

As to Articles of Utility, a copyright for three years is given to any new and original design for the shape or configuration either of the whole or of any part of any article of manufacture having reference to some purpose of utility, whether such article be made in metal or any other substance.

Under this copyright the authors or proprietors of the respective designs of articles of ornament or utility have the sole and exclusive property in them, either for the purpose of exposition or sale, or for any purpose whatsoever.

The acquisition of this copyright depends on registration, on certain conditions, at the office of the Registrar of Designs, and the payment of certain fees, varying from five shillings to ten pounds.

Any person, without the registered proprietor's written license, infringing such copyright, is to forfeit for every offence a sum not less than five, and not more than thirty pounds, to the proprietor, who may recover the penalty either by an action at law, or summarily before two justices of the peace. Instead of this penalty, the proprietor may bring, if he elect to do so, an action for the recovery of the damages he has sustained by the infringement of his copyright.

By this registration under the Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, the complete copyright or property given to the author or proprietor of any new or original design for any article of manufacture or substance may be further shewn, with the various terms and the various fees as specified in classes, in the following table:—

ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES:—		Registration Fees.	
Class.	Articles.	Copyright.	£ s. d.
1.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal ..	3 Years ..	5 0 0
2.	Articles do. do. do. Wood ..	3 " ..	3 0 0
3.	Articles do. do. do. Glass ..	3 " ..	1 0 0
4.	Articles do. do. do. Earthenware, Bone, Paper, Mâché, or other solid substances not comprised in Classes 1, 2, and 3 ..	3 " ..	1 0 0
5.	Paper-Hangings ..	3 " ..	0 10 0
6.	Carpets, Floor-Cloths, and Oil-Cloths ..	3 " ..	1 0 0
7.	Shawls (patterns printed) ..	9 Months ..	0 1 0
8.	Patterns (not printed) ..	3 Years ..	1 0 0
9.	Yarn, Thread, or Warp (printed) ..	9 Months ..	0 1 0
10.	Woven Fabrics (patterns printed), except those included in Class 11 ..	9 Months ..	0 1 0
11.	Woven Fabrics, Furnitures (patterns printed), the repeat exceeding 12 inches by 8 inches ..	3 Years ..	0 5 0
12.	Woven Fabrics (patterns not printed) ..	12 Months ..	0 5 0
13.	Woven Fabrics, Damasks, Copyright extended to ..	3 Years ..	1 0 0
14.	Lace, and all other Articles ..	12 Months ..	0 5 0
ARTICLES OF UTILITY		3 Years ..	10 0 0

By the recent act, the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 104, s. 9, the Board of Trade may order the period of copyright of any class of ornamental designs (but not the copyright of articles of utility) to be extended for a period not exceeding three years. In the above table damasks have obtained this extension, pursuant to an order of the Board of Trade, dated 5th November, 1850.

#### SCULPTURE COPYRIGHT.

Before proceeding to the new law, it becomes necessary also to mention the law as it stood for the protection of sculpture. By the Sculpture Copyright Acts, the 38th George III., cap. 71, and the 54th George III., cap. 56, every new and original sculpture, model, copy, or cast, of the human figure, or of any bust or part of the human figure, or of any animal, or part of an animal, or of any subject being matter of invention in sculpture, or of any alto or basso-relievo representing any of the above-mentioned matters, or any cast from nature of the human figure, or part of the human figure, enjoys a copyright of fourteen years from the time of the first publication; in addition to which a further copyright of fourteen years is given to the actual author, if he be living at the end of the first term, and has not sold or parted with his copyright. The condition of this sculpture copyright consists in merely causing to be put before publication on the object produced, the proprietor's name and the date of publication. No registration nor further proceeding is necessary to secure the

copyright by the above acts. Of registration, for further protection, we shall speak directly.

The remedy given for an infringement of this sculpture copyright, is an action at law, with double costs of suit, which must be brought within six calendar months after the discovery of the offence. We shall see directly how the new law gives a more summary redress to the sculptor, on the fulfilment of certain further conditions.

#### THE NEW LAW.

This law is created by an act of Parliament passed last August. It is the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 104, and is to be called "The Designs Act, 1850." This act nowise repeals the former law under the above two Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843 and the two Sculpture Copyright Acts, but, on the contrary, it extends and amends it. The new law is mainly, however, particularly and expressly intended for such exhibitions as that of 1851, and may, indeed, be said to have originated on account of that Great Exhibition only, though it is not merely confined to it.

The real object of this new law is to protect from piracy the ornamental and useful designs in the Exhibition, and to give them the benefit of the copyright laws during the time of their exposition, without putting the authors or proprietors to the expense of obtaining such complete copyright as, not having a present sale in view, they might not require.

We now proceed to detail this law.

By the new law, "The Designs Act, 1850," a provisional copyright of one year (which may be extended to a further period not exceeding six months, by order of the Board of Trade) is given to the author or proprietor of any ornamental or useful design mentioned in the above table. We may as well again briefly enumerate such designs:—

1. ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR ORNAMENTING:—Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal. Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Wood. Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Glass. Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Earthenware, Ivory, Bone, Paper, Mâché, and other solid substances. Paper-Hangings. Carpets, Floor-cloths, and Oil-cloths. Shawls (patterns printed and not printed). Yarn, Thread, or Warp (printed). Woven Fabrics (patterns printed and patterns not printed). Lace and all other articles.
2. NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR THE SHAPE OR CONFIGURATION, either of the whole or part of any Article of Manufacture, such new shape or configuration having reference to some purpose of utility, whether such Articles be made in Metal or any other substance.

This provisional copyright is given strictly on condition that there be no sale or exposure for sale. If the proprietor of such copyright sell, expose, or offer for sale any article, substance, or thing to which his design is applied, he forfeits the provisional copyright. He may, however, sell or transfer his right and property in the design itself, without incurring the copyright.

The copyright is, moreover, not destroyed by the proprietor exhibiting or exposing his design, or the article to which the design may have been, or be intended to be, applied in any place, whether public or private, in which articles are not sold, or exposed, or exhibited for sale, and to which the public are not admitted gratuitously, or in any place which shall have been previously certified by the Board of Trade to be a place of public exhibition within the meaning of this act; nor will a published account, or description of such design in any catalogue, paper, newspaper, periodical, or otherwise, destroy the copyright.

This copyright, be it observed, ceases at the end of twelve or eighteen months granted, and no further copyright of any kind for the same design can then be had. But, at any time during its continuance, this provisional copyright may be converted into a complete copyright under the former two Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, on registration and payment of fees pursuant to those statutes and the rules of the Designs Office.

The provisional copyright depends, moreover, on registration and the payment of some slight fees.

The registration required will be sufficiently explained in the rules issued from the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, Somerset House. The following is a brief sketch of those rules:—

ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.—Persons proposing to register a design for ornamenting must bring or send to the Designs Office:—1. Three exactly similar copies, drawings (or tracings), or prints of it. 2. The name and address of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of their firm.

The copies may consist of portions of the manufactured articles (except carpets, oil-cloths, and woven shawls), when such can conveniently be done (as in the case of paper-hangings, calico prints, &c.).

DESIGNS FOR THE PURPOSES OF UTILITY.—Persons proposing to register a design for purposes of utility must bring or send to the Designs Office the following particulars:—1st. The title of the design. 2nd. Three exactly similar drawings or prints of it. 3rd. The name and address of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of their firm. 4th. Statement of the purpose of utility to which the shape or configuration has reference. 5th. Description to render the same intelligible. 6th. A short and distinct statement of such part or parts (if any) as shall not be new or original.

The person about registering a design will obtain full particulars at the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, between ten and four o'clock.

After registration of the design, the article made according to the design must have, to preserve the provisional copyright, the words "Provisionally Registered," with the date of registration upon it.

The fees for provisional registration are 1s. in respect of ornamental designs, and 10s. in respect of the designs for articles of utility. The registration is to be effected at the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, between eleven and three. But with regard to the Exhibition of 1851, the following important directions are issued:—"When the designs registered have been certified as having been deposited in the Building of the Exhibition the fees will be returned; and on or after 1st February, 1851, instead of proceeding to the Designs Office in Somerset House, exhibitors will be enabled to effect the registration at the Building of the Exhibition in Hyde Park without payment of any fees whatever."

The above necessary forms and conditions having been observed, and the provisional copyright being acquired, the proprietor is protected from piracy, infringement, or fraudulent imitation, just as he would be under the Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, viz. by a penalty of from £5 to £30 on the offender, to be recovered by action in the superior courts, or by a summary proceeding before two justices; or, if the injured party prefer it, by an action against the offender for the actual damages sustained.

It may be also observed, that in all cases of infringement or piracy of copyright, the party injured, or likely to be injured, may apply to a Court of Equity to stop at once, by injunction, the further proceedings of the wrong-doers.

#### BENEFITS GIVEN TO THE SCULPTURE COPYRIGHT BY THE NEW LAW.

This copyright, as we have seen above, may be obtained without registration; but then its infringement has no other protection under the Sculpture Copyright Acts, than an action at law. By the new law, the Designs Act, 1850, a further protection similar to that granted for designs (i.e. the penalty from £5 to £30, and the summary remedy for piracy) is granted to the new and original sculptures, models, copies, and casts, as detailed above under the Sculpture Copyright Acts, during the whole or unexpired part of the fourteen or twenty-eight years given by those copyright acts. This sculpture copyright does not, for its further protection, depend on there being no sale nor exposure for sale. It is entirely independent of that, and is, in fact, absolute for all purposes. The condition for obtaining the further protection, consists in registration at the Designs Office, which is to be done on furnishing the registrar with a copy or description of the sculpture sufficient to identify it, with the proprietor's name and address, or the name or style of the firm under which he may trade. The sculptured article must also, after registration, be marked with the word "Registered," and the date of registration. The fee for sculpture registration is to be £5.

In conclusion, the following directions from the Designs Office may be useful:—

All communications for the registration of designs may be made either through the General Post-office, directed to "The Registrar of Designs, Designs Office, London," or by any other mode of conveyance; and, provided the carriage be paid, and the proper fees, or a Post-office order for the amount, payable at the Post-office, at No. 180, Strand, to James Hill Bowen, Esq., be enclosed, the designs will be duly registered, and the certified copies returned to the proprietors free of expense. Postage-stamps, orders upon bankers or other persons, country and Scotch bank-notes, and light gold, cannot be received in payment of fees. The Designs Office, No. 4, Somerset-place, Somerset House, is open every day, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, during which time inquiries and searches may be made. Designs and transfers are registered from eleven until three, after which latter hour no money can be received for the same. Directions for registering designs for articles of utility may be procured at the office.

Finally, we would again call the reader's attention to the important fact, that the provisional copyright cannot be applied where protection by letters patent is necessary—a circumstance to be regretted, when we consider the extreme difficulty and great expense that at present attend the obtaining of a patent in this country. With regard to the law of patents, no short explanation will suffice. For that subject, as also for fuller details with regard to copyright, Godson and Peter Burke's works may be referred to.

Translations of the above Analysis, in the French and German Languages, will be found in the Number with which this Supplement is published.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

58, Pall-mall, 3rd January, 1851.

SIR,—In my letter of the 16th ultimo to your daily contemporaries, I took the liberty to suggest, on the principle of truth in architecture, that the metallic character of Mr. Paxton's clever handiwork should not be destroyed by covering the same with any colour or colours misleading the mind with respect to the nature of the material.

Now, as iron, exposed to the atmosphere, requires painting, we cannot for a moment dispute the propriety of covering the present structure with a coat of paint as a preventive against rust. The question then arises, which is the proper and most appropriate mode of proceeding in this matter?

I suggested that a pale bronze, of moderate depth of tone of colour (neither too dark, nor too light) be introduced. My reason for so doing was, that, in my humble opinion, such a colour embodied the indisputable and unalterable principles of truth with respect to the nature of the material. The building is a metallic structure; glass and metal form its chief compounds—and if we attempt anything at all, it should be subservient to the main features of this material. And, as neither the cold and muddy colour of iron, nor the effect of a dismal British atmosphere, as seen through a plain white sheet of

glass, will satisfy the discriminating artistic eye of a British or foreign public, I propose to ennoble both materials in a manner concordant with their true nature—the one, by transforming the iron into the nobler metal of bronze, and the other, from the simple state of common white sheet glass into the glowing brilliancy of the best specimens of York and Cologne Cathedrals.

There is an additional reason that induced me to recommend the use of a delicate bronze colour, inasmuch as it possesses a tranquillising—or, if I may use the expression, a peace-making medium—between the millions of chequered objects to be exhibited.

I consider we should not do justice to our exhibitors by applying to their wonderful and differently coloured productions such frames as would certainly, by their gaudiness, totally paralyse the effect desired by their producers. In a picture of Rubens, Tintoretto, Guido Reni, Sir Joshua Reynolds, or any other artist delighting in the enchantment of colour, I need not say it would be right-down Vandalism to enclose the same in a gaudily decorated frame; and, therefore, on that account also, I maintain that the colour recommended by me is the proper one. I would carefully guard myself, however, from being misunderstood that the bronze colour is applicable to flat surfaces of walls. The ribs, or the iron skeleton of the building, alone should be treated thus, while the flat surfaces of walls should receive a much lighter, and, in fact, a cheerful neutral tint, effecting (if I may take the liberty of so calling it) an harmonious contrast with the numerous exhibited objects.

A great deal more might, in my humble opinion, be done by the judicious introduction of coloured drapery; but I dare say, when the time of the Exhibition approaches, the clever discernment and sound judgment of the talented Committee will naturally be led to carry out many improvements so desirable in a national affair of so vast a magnitude, and in which the good repute of national taste is involved.

Meantime I cannot very well reconcile my architectural or artistic conscience to the taste of one of the numerous correspondents of the daily papers, who recommends cool sage greens, on the same grounds as mentioned before, that such tint, although pardonable, and even passable, in itself as a colour, does not at all remind us of the character of a metallic structure, and is only allowable on a moderate scale in the very bronze which I have proposed.

In leaving, then, the sage and pale onion greens proposed by one correspondent to the Capitolian feathered tribe in art, and the gaudy poles proposed by another to a gathering of the barbers,

I am, &c., FREDERICK SANG.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J G.—The Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin, May 1, 1769.  
S P R.—Madame Grief has not sung at Her Majesty's Theatre since 1846.  
P A.—High Beech, Essex—Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, died April 23, 1850.  
A B C.—Cheshire, will find Galloway's Rotary Engraving in No. 291 of our Journal.  
J D.—King-street, Holborn—See the Emigration Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 434.

A J.—Liverpool—Mr Macaulay was born in 1800.  
A SUBSCRIBER SINCE 1842—The customary charge for binding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is 5s 6d.

R C.—Dublin; and A FOOTMAN—See the Emigration Number (234) of our Journal.  
A M.—See the article on copy-right in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept 9, 1848.  
A H.—Will find a Series of Illustrations of the new Palace at Westminster in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol 10.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Yarmouth, will, doubtless, recollect that a Portrait of General Ben appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 18, 1848.

A CONSTANT READER—Mr Hudson last appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, before his departure for the United States.

ALMA.—The Africans engraved in our Journal for Sept 14, exhibited at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street.

SENEX.—We really cannot spare room. The Coventry Show Legend is given in No. 323 of our Journal.

CATHOLICUS, Belfast—The sketch of the meteor in our Journal of Nov 30, 1850, was made by the person who witnessed the phenomenon.

G H C.—The charge for a copy-right of any part of a Will from the Prerogative Will Office is eightpence per folio. A professional person need not be employed; but, if the party cannot attend to look up the will and bespeak the copy, it must be done through a friend or agent, who is required to leave a sufficient deposit. If obtained through a professional man, the charge would be about one shilling per hundred words.

MUS. BAC., Oxon.—The melody, of which the notation was sent, is used in the finale of "Inkle and Yarico," but its origin is disputed, both the French and English claiming it. "La belle Catherine" is its French title.

J R.—The Danish chronicle does implicate the Queen in the murder of Hamlet's father, and so did the first draft of Shakespeare's tragedy; but the second edition softened the character of Gertrude, and omitted every reference to her guilt.

L M.—"Timon of Athens" was last performed by Edmund Kean at Drury-Lane.

LADIES' GARRET FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION—Apply to Mr J W Papworth, 144, Great Marlborough-street.

WEDNESBURY AND INDIGNANT ENGLISHMAN—Declined.

D M B, Lieburn.—The address is Downing-street.

ANGLO-CYMO—Apply to Day and Haghe, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A CONSTANT READER.—Port Elliot—Lead coffins are no protection from the gases generated by dead bodies.

E R, Nottingham—See "Hints to the Consumers of Gas," published by Parker, 445, West Strand.

M M N.—Miss Romer, late of Drury-Lane Theatre.

KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS—Johnson does not give the derivation of "Cannibal," and Ash says it is "not noted."

A WIDOW, Birmingham.—We regret that we cannot advise you.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—Yes, unless in the case of a parish or charity apprentice. The stamp duty will be £1.

JELLEY—Enquire of a Proctor, or at Doctors' Commons.

HOYNE.—We do not know of any record of the officers in question.  
W B C.—The notion, that the transportation of the husband or wife dissolves the bond of marriage, is a vulgar error. It no doubt arises from the fact of the statute, which makes bigamy a transportable felony, not extending "to any person marrying a second time whose husband or wife shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years then last past, and shall not have been known by such person to be living within that time." Yet, though such person, under such circumstances, would not be liable to the penal consequences of bigamy, his second marriage would, nevertheless, be null and void. While the husband or wife of a strictly good and legal marriage is alive, no state of circumstances can in this country, or in Ireland, render a second marriage valid, short of the previous dissolution by Act of Parliament of that former good and legal marriage.

JOHN JONES—Under the 11 & 12 Vict., c. 29, the party in actual occupation of any enclosed lands may kill the hares upon such enclosed lands without paying duty or incurring a penalty; and, it would seem, without any one's leave, provided there be no agreement to the contrary.

C ROSS.—The ships that composed Admiral Duncan's fleet at Camperdown, were the *Venerable* (flag-ship), *Capt Fairfax*, *Monarch*, *Vice-Admiral Onslow*, *Capt E O'Brien*, *Russell*, *H B Trollope*, *Montagu*, *J Knight*, *Bedford*, *Sir T Hyatt*, *Powis*, *O B Drury*, *Triumph*, *Essex*, *Lancaster*, *J Willis*, *Bracelet*, *J Mosse*, *Bellington*, *English*, *Agincourt*, *Williamson*, *Arden*, *R B Burgess*, *Veteran*, *G Gregory*, *Director*, *Blight*, *Monmouth*, *Walker*, *Isis*, *Mitchell*, *Adamant*, *W Hotham*, *Frigates*—*Beaulieu*, *Fayrman*, *Circe*, *P Halkett*, *Martin*, *Hon C Paget*, *Active* (cutter), *J Hamilton*, *King George*, *Rains*, *Rose*, *Brodie*, *Diligent*, *Randell*, and *Speculator*. The present Earl of Camperdown is son of the Admiral.

A CANTAB.—Resident members of the two Universities are exempted from serving in the militia, personally or by substituted proxy.

ACHES.—A second son is entitled to bear his father's arms, with the proper filial distinction.

F Q R.—The arms of Turner, of Derbyshire, as shown in the Visitation of 1634, are—"Ermine, on a cross quarter pierced arg. four fers de moline, sa. Crest: A lion passant guardant arg. holding in the dexter paw a fer de moline, sa."

X Y Z.—£300 a year for a borough, and £600 a year for a county. It is not necessary that the amount should consist of land or houses.

J W C, Holborn; and C W, Canonbury Park—Thanks.

M A, Lewes.—The Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear is at 10, Dean-street, Soho-square.

ALFRED BEAUMONT.—The sketches will be acceptable.

CONVICT.—Mr Smith O'Brien was, according to the latest intelligence, at Van Diemen's Land.

C C.—The decking of churches and houses with holly, at Christmas, is emblematic of the virgin's glory over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ. Holly was originally called the *holly* tree, from its being used in holy places.

PORT GRAYSON, Manchester.—The sketch has been received, and shall appear.

A CLEVERMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Received.

H C, Nottingham.—The Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society is at 8, Cook-street.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The seeds will be safe.

CHOCHELET.—The art can only be gathered from the patentee's specification.

SIXTEENTH should continue to memorialize the Colonial Office.

AN INHABITANT OF JERSEY should address, The Secretary of the Commission, &c.

G H C, Calne.—Mr McCulloch's work on the British Empire will give the information required.

A LADY is thanked for "The Vision," though we have not room to print it.

MERRIMAN.—Scott's "Lady of the Lake" was written in 1809, and published in 1810.

Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Sutherland.

JOHN B, Southampton—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will find the full account in the Observer.

M C may obtain casts of the St. Bartholomew Massacre medal of Mr. Whelan, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.



## FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

(Concluded from page 524.)

## CHAPTER XII.

It was early in the following week, when Fred had to call at the bankers' in Lombard-street, and had scarcely turned out of his uncle's gateway, that he overtook his pretty cousin, who was going to call on a friend. She took Fred's arm; and, as her love for him had never been deep enough to break her heart, and as she had no objection to the attentions of his friend Tollerton, they walked along chatting and laughing together, as young people will do who have really no dislike to each other. They had not gone many yards, when Fred, who had been saying something very pleasant to her, while his face touched her bonnet as he spoke, chanced to raise his head, and there stood his young wife before him in the middle of the pavement, with a large bundle in her arms, which she was taking home to one of her mother's employers. Fred looked full in her face, while his cheek burnt with shame, and passed on with his cousin without speaking to her. He was ashamed to introduce his fashionably-dressed cousin to his wife, with such a bundle; while Mary did not perceive Matilda, nor would she have known who she was had she noticed her; and, as something in a jeweller's window chanced at that moment to attract her attention, she did not perceive the sudden change which came over Fred's countenance. It was the first time he had ever passed his wife without speaking; and he never thought a moment of her being jealous, or of his cousin's laughing eyes being fixed upon him, when her pretty face was upturned to his, at the very moment Matilda stood before them. When he had left his cousin, it did occur to him that he could not make quite so good an excuse to his wife as if he had been walking with a gentleman, whom she might reasonably enough have supposed to have been one of the wealthy relatives he had so often spoken of.

The evening had set in for wet by the time Fred reached home—anything but comfortable in his mind, for he felt ashamed of meeting his wife after passing her as he had done, and was at a loss for an excuse for his conduct. He did think of saying that he had not seen her; but hitherto he had never told her a falsehood, so he resolved to brave it out in the best way he could, by confessing that it was his cousin.

He felt a sinking sensation about the heart when he reached the garden-gate, and found that she was not there to welcome him. "She is offended," thought he; "and not without reason: it was very foolish of me. Mary would have been very glad to have seen her; but then she had such a bundle of clothes. But I shall soon make it up with her." He was three times as long scraping his boots as he needed to have been, and made noise enough to be heard four or five hundred yards off, but still she appeared not; he heard his little dog barking in the parlour, yet no Matilda came to the door. He knocked, and was let in by the landress, exchanging no other words with her than "Here's a night!" The rain was now beginning to come down heavily. The mother-in-law stood at the door with the candle in her hand, looking out into the garden, while Fred wiped his boots on the mat; but seeing no one, she turned round and said, "Where's Matilda?"

"How should I know where she is?" said he, having looked into the parlour, and seen that there was no light, and that the fire was almost out.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the mother, turning as white as the candle she held. "Why, she went into the City this afternoon with some things which had been written for, and she has never been home since."

Fred felt a sudden chilliness pervade his whole frame, and he stood like a man suddenly awakened from sleep, who is unconscious of where he may be. Not so with the mother: it was scarcely the work of a minute to put on her cloak and bonnet; and then the door closed behind her, and she was gone.

Fred followed to say that he had seen his wife in the City; but when he reached the garden-gate he heard his mother-in-law's footsteps in the distance: loud and hasty, they sounded above the deep pattering of the rain-drops; into the darkness they went quick and determined, like one who has a stern purpose before her, and is resolved to accomplish it. Fred's heart smote him for what he had done: he felt the punishment Love had inflicted upon him for his Pride.

He entered the little parlour; the life and light seemed to have perished; the dog jumped on his knee when he sat down, and that was the only living thing that welcomed him; the sweet face which had always a smile for him had vanished. The parrot seemed mourning on its perch for its absent mistress. He put on his top-coat, and resolved to go in search of his wife; but where was he to go? who was he to inquire of? He knew only the omnibus-men in the neighbourhood, and then he had always kept very distant; now he was too proud to tell them of what he had lost. He recalled his conduct to her of late—his irritability and murmuring; and then her patient image rose again before him, clear, bright, without either spot or blemish—her mouth, her eyes, those looks that went to his very heart; and he felt as if he could give up the wealth of the world, if he possessed it, to have her again beside him.

He threw more coal on the fire; he placed his wife's little slippers within the fender, and put on the kettle. She would not be long, and he knew she would want her tea. He took up his meerschaum pipe, and lighted it. She had called somewhere, and it had come on to rain; she would not be long. Then he remembered her look when he met her—the fixed expression of her eyes, as if she had seen an apparition; and he tried to think of something else.

The wind howled without; the rain beat upon the shutters; within, the clock ticked wearily, wearily; now and then a cinder fell from the grate; then all beside was silent. He tried to read, but his mind wandered; he knew no more about the sense of the passage his eyes glanced over, than a child that knows not its letters. He heard the garden-gate close, and was thankful that she had come at last. He rose with the light in his hand. No; he would not let them see how glad he was of their return—he was too proud for that; they should knock before he opened the door; he would try to look displeased at her for staying; he would—

It was but the wind which had blown back the gate; not a footstep was heard. His heart sank within him.

The clock struck nine; he had already been alone above two hours.

They had got gossiping somewhere—they had staid supper—they would come home by the last omnibus—they were doing it to vex him. He would take apartments in the City; he would not come all that distance every night. Matilda must manage somehow. The old officer would lend him a little money. He would tell his uncle he was married: his services were worth two hundred a year, and he could get it in any wine-merchant's office in the City. There was always some "bother" where there was a mother-in-law. She and the old washerwoman might have the cottage to themselves.

They had come at last. He would read them a lecture for staying out so long; and he took the light and went to the door, looking "a very Herod."

It was the solitary policeman who was on duty in that lonely neighbourhood; and who, while trying to light his pipe, had left his bull's-eye in darkness. He knew, by the gate being open, that they had not gone to bed. Fred gave him a light, but made no allusion to the absence of his wife and mother-in-law.

He was now really alarmed; he felt sure that something serious had happened: she might be killed, or she might have destroyed herself. He knew how much she loved him; and what had not women done in fits of jealousy? Oh! what might he now have to answer for? Had she thrown herself off one of the bridges? Her long silky air might be then floating to and fro in the eddies of the river—those lips which he had so often kissed, blackened with the mud below, and all through his Pride!

While these dreadful images floated before his eye, he paced up and down the little parlour like a man out of his mind, and clenched his hands with such force, that he pressed his nails into the palms, and forced the blood up to the skin. It was pitiable to see the state of excitement into which he had worked himself.

He could endure the house no longer, so went out into the garden. By this time the rain had abated; the moon shone faintly, and the wild clouds went tearing over the sky like horses that had broken loose, and rushed along with their dark manes streaming out in the midnight breeze.

The wind blew from the City, and the clouds went hurrying over the neighbouring hills. He watched them as they came and went, counting one mass after another, and hoping, by the time that so many more had passed over, she would come. He heard eleven strike by the distant church clocks, and the sounds fell upon his ear like the knelling of passing-bells, tolling for her he should never look upon again; then he re-entered the house, and sat down in the arm-chair, and sobbed like a child.

Tears are the ministering angels of Misery, coming and going, and carrying off a load every time from the overburdened heart, until they lighten and ease it, then beckon Resignation to step forward, while they rest awhile; and she comes, with noiseless step and hushed breath, and silently takes the mourner by the hand, folding it between her own, while her attendant, Pity, sits by her side, and then

There is a calm for those who weep.

He rose and examined every little thing that belonged to her; took up the pretty cap which she had made herself, kissed it, and placed it on the sideboard, and sighed as if his heart were broken. There was the little cuff she was at work on before she went out; the tiny bit of lace she was working on it; the dear thimble she had so often tapped him with in play; the collar he himself had bought her, and for which she had given him as many kisses as he had paid pence for it, counting every one slowly, and stopping to look at him between the pauses. Oh, what would he not have given for one of those kisses then, which he had so lightly stored when they were showered upon him so plentifully!

To see the washing or ironing about had been to him a source of annoyance; he had made troubles out of nothing, and now they had overtaken him, and he knew not where to fly for comfort. He would never do so again.

She, too, had waited and counted the weary hours when he was at Margate;

she had told him all she thought, and felt, and did, while she waited for him, and he came not. And all her loving nature, and open heart, and true sincerity seemed bared before him; and when he looked at what he had given in return for this wealth of Love, and patient endurance, and un murmuring submission, he saw only his own paltry Pride!

What had he gained by keeping the very name of his uncle a secret from her—by not even allowing her to know his address in the city? What had he done it for. Pride, pride! was the only answer his accusing conscience made, that she might think he was something far greater than a wine-merchant's nephew, something far beyond his uncle's confidential clerk, and that his Mightiness had conferred a great honour upon her by marrying her; and that he wished her to feel and properly appreciate his condescension. Poor pride, it was punished at last by the very love it had thus sought to overtop.

Who had ever before tied his neckerchief, and brushed his coat, and rubbed his hat, and parted his hair behind, almost so exact that there was scarcely one hair more on one side than another, and turned him out so clean, and watched him while ever she could see him, and thought that there was not one handsomer and neater in all the City than her own young husband. And he thought she understood her duty to him, and had done no more than she ought to do! She was proud of him for her own sake; she liked to see him go out a gentleman. She wished that other people might consider him one, for he cared not how slovenly he might be when only in the company of his handsome wife. He dressed smart enough to win her, but he thought anything good enough to wear before her after she was won. What a number of Fred Holdersworths there are in the world, compared with the Matildas, who before marriage dress to please themselves, and afterwards to please only their husbands, as she did. We often wonder, out of the many smart-dressed young couples we see courting, where all the slovenly husbands and slatternly wives come from.

What a melancholy sound there is in the rustling of the autumnal leaves as they are blown to and fro over the ground, seeming as if knocking to be let in, and complaining that there is not room enough for them for graves!

So Fred thought as he stood by the door and heard the distant clocks strike twelve. He felt that he could endure this state of suspense no longer; so, hanging the key in its accustomed place, rushed out and resolved to know the worst.

## CHAPTER XIII.

HEAVY falls the first blow that Love receives; it is felt through the whole frame; and when it reaches the poor heart, down topples the little divinity, for the glory that gilded the inner sanctuary closes its golden beams and all is darkened, but not utterly destroyed. What Matilda felt when her husband looked full in her face and passed on, with a beautiful and splendidly-dressed young lady on his arm, she knew not, so many sensations seemed to seize her at once, chilling her heart and affecting her breathing, while the very houses appeared to swim past her. How she reached the door at which she had to deliver her parcel, she never knew; she seemed to move under some such mysterious power as affects somnambulists; she, however, did reach it, knocked, and fell senseless into the passage.

Thank God! there are hundreds of thousands of kind-hearted and feeling people in the world, and amongst such Matilda fell, though they were but servants. To carry her into the kitchen, to loosen her bonnet, and apply such restoratives as are used in fainting-fits, occupied but a few moments, and when these failed a doctor was speedily sent for. Though only an assistant, the young man understood his business, and the heart and pulse once more began to beat under his skilful management, but that was all. She looked on those around her without seeing them; she sobbed as if her heart was bursting; wrung her hands, and cried "Oh! oh! oh!" in such wailing and sorrowful tones that the servants could not refrain from weeping. She heard not what they said, she knew not what they did, she was senseless to everything but overwhelming grief and unceasing misery.

They got her up-stairs, they placed her on a bed, and it shook beneath her convulsive sobs, and her plaintive cries of "Oh dear, oh dear! Mother, mother, mother." She was inconceivable to all their tender inquiries as to what had happened; there was but the same response: "Oh dear! poor heart! Mother! mother!" Sometimes Fred's name escaped, but more in a whisper, as if she were struggling inwardly; she called not on him for help, but fought with her hands as if pushing him away.

From time to time the mistress of the house (with whom Matilda had ever been a favourite) visited her, and did all she could to comfort her.



The tears trickled down Fred's cheeks as he rested his head on his friend's shoulder, and by his silence admitted how wrongly he had acted; and there they stood, at one in the morning, not knowing whether to turn to the right hand or to the left, to seek for the landress and her daughter.

"The mother remaining away without sending any message," said Tollerton, "is the strangest part of the business. Have you no idea where your wife had to call?"

Fred shook his head—he scarcely knew the names of any one they washed for, except in the neighbourhood of Peckham Rye. "I am afraid she has taken it so much to heart, that she has gone away," said the disconsolate husband, "without at all caring what may happen to her. I never knew until to-night how much I loved her. I care not if my uncle and all the world knows that I am married, if I can but meet with her again."

Tollerton was hurt to hear the desponding tone in which his friend spoke. After a long consultation, they decided that it would be the best to return home, as the landress would be sure to come herself or send, as soon as she could, knowing that there was no other place where Fred was so likely to be found. That Matilda had been so deeply affected as to become ill, through her husband's slighting her as he had done, was Tollerton's opinion; and he did all he could to comfort his friend, by saying that they would be sure to arrive at the cottage early in the morning. It struck the banker's son, that when Matilda came to tell her mother that she had met Fred in the City with a young lady, and that he passed her without speaking, the old lady would be likely enough to persuade her daughter not to return home that night, for he had in one or two instances seen enough to convince him, that the landress was a woman of spirit. These thoughts he communicated to his friend; but Fred did not believe that his wife would absent herself all night, though her mother might persuade her to do so—something more serious, he felt assured, had happened.

While walking on and conversing, they unexpectedly reached the residence of Fred's uncle, and were amazed to find a cab standing at the entrance of the court, and the gates wide open.

"They are up," said Fred, "and it would ease my heart to tell the Captain what has happened."

He had scarcely uttered the words before the front door was thrown open, and there, in a blaze of light which flooded the passage, stood both his uncles, aunt, cousin, wife, and mother-in-law. Matilda was wrapt in one of his aunt's rich India shawls.

"And to think that I should have seen you on the wharf the day I came from Margate," the wine-merchant was saying, as he held Matilda's hand, "without being aware that you were Fred's wife, or so often visited our house."

After a time the landress arrived, and found that her daughter had sunk into a gentle sleep, overpowered by the soothing opiate which the doctor had administered.

Leaving her to slumber, we must return to Fred, and close his adventures on that long-remembered night.

He quitted the cottage, and reached the end of the lane where the broad common stretched out in the moonlight, glittering with the late rain, and looking tranquil as a sea that sleeps. Except the barking of a dog in the distance, he heard not a sound. He knew the way she was accustomed to come, and went along timidly, listening to every sound; but, save the occasional tramp of a policeman's footstep, or the rustling of the trees, all was silent. He came out into the Camberwell-road; the toll-gate was closed, and the collector asleep by the fire; he passed other policemen; and then reached the Elephant and Castle, where he saw a motley assemblage of indifferent characters congregated around a coffee stall. To these he spoke not. He went along Newington-caneway, and through the Borough, without addressing any one, until he came to London-bridge, when he heard a sound of voices, and saw people leaning over the parapet, and looking into the water.

Upon inquiry, he heard that a young woman had thrown herself off the bridge, and that men were out in boats searching for the body. He uttered a deep groan; his head swam; and a dim mist seemed to pass before his eyes, as he sank senseless upon the stone seat in the recess. But no one seemed to regard him. Those spaces were too often filled with the sons and daughters of misery, to arrest any eye except the policeman's, and he was the first to notice him. The flash of the lantern aroused Fred, and, when he looked up, he saw a young woman sitting opposite to him, with a bonnet and shawl on her knee, sobbing bitterly.

"You had better go home, young woman," said the policeman; "I don't think it's likely they'll find her to-night, as the tide's setting in."

"No, no," sobbed the unfortunate girl, shaking her head; "I will stay here, please. She always said she would do it! I'll stay till they find her, and put her in a shell. Oh! oh! oh!"

There was a look in her utter despair, as she raised her head, while the full glare of the bull's-eye fell upon her sorrowful and haggard countenance, which caused Fred to shudder. The shawl and bonnet told him that she whom he was seeking slept not beneath the shadow of those gloomy arches—that the long trail of moonlight which silvered the thousands of ripples that stretched far away to the distant shipping, threw not its cold silveriness over her beautiful face, though there was one whose long hair waved to and fro deep down below, even as he had pictured her while sitting alone in the cottage—one there whom the moonlight shone upon. He turned away with a shudder, after placing half-a-crown in the hand of the poor girl, who sat weeping upon the damp stone seat for her drowned companion; the deep-lighted river seemed to flash before his eyes like a misty fire, and as he looked down he felt for a moment an awful wish to plunge into it. He spoke to the policeman, No, he had seen no such persons as Fred inquired after; he came on duty at nine o'clock, and then there were so many people passing over the bridge, that it was impossible to distinguish old women from young ones. Young women often stayed out—perhaps she had a sweet heart, or some friend; and as it was wet in the early part of the evening, she might have gone home with some one. He walked on into the City, heavy and sad at heart. What would he not have given to have known the name of the party her mother washed for—the house she had to call at and leave the parcel he met her with! Alas! these things had hitherto been beneath his notice—perhaps she was there ill, calling upon him to come and comfort her. What would he have thought, had he met her hanging on the arm of some young gentleman—a stranger to him—and she to have passed him without speaking, as he had done? What should he have done?

These and other thoughts passed through his mind as he wandered slowly up Gracechurch-street, down Cornhill, and round the neighbourhood. At length he resolved to knock up Tollerton, and take his advice: he knew the room he slept in, and had awakened him many a time in the mornings of summer, when they had walked out together before the hours of business. He picked up a few small pebbles in the moonlight, and threw them at his friend's window; and soon had the happiness of seeing Tollerton's night-capped head thrust through the open casement.

"For Heaven's sake, come down immediately," said Fred; "Matilda has not been home to-night."

In five minutes Tollerton was dressed and in the street, having awakened one of the men-servants, and told him with whom he was going.

Tollerton listened patiently to all that our readers already know, regarding the meeting in the City—his return home—the departure of the landress in search of his wife—and the hours he had waited alone in the cottage.

"You did very wrong to pass her as you did," said Tollerton; "Mary would have been delighted to have seen her. Depend upon it, your conduct has cut her to the heart and made her very ill, and she has been unable to reach home. I know what she suffered when you did not return from Margate at the appointed time. Neglect would soon kill her, Fred."

The wine-merchant's wife had long been the landress's best customer.

At that moment Fred stepped forward, and his wife rushed into his arms. "Eh!—what!—how's this? you here too? Well, well! I am proud of your choice, and I forgive you!"

The door was again closed, and refreshment given to the cabman, who had to wait another hour.

Within, it was a scene of smiles and tears. The pretty cousin, who had unconsciously caused Matilda so much pain on that eventful night, now hung upon her neck, and wept and kissed her. The Captain danced with delight, and in their happiness the wine-merchant and his wife forgot their Pride, and the landress her poverty.

There was no recrimination when they reached home, only endearing words exchanged—their sorrows lay too deep for reproach, their joys beyond utterance. The tone in which single words were spoken was more expressive of their feelings than long sentences, for there are times when the overcharged heart cannot find utterance, when the tongue becomes spell-bound beneath the powerful feelings that are struggling within—when the heart knocks so loud that it silences speech, and the lips become sealed, and appalled, and afraid to open.

"Oh, Fred! how could you?—oh, if you knew all!" Such brief exclamations as these were all the reproaches that escaped Matilda's lips.

That night, after the cottage was wrapt in darkness, many a long-drawn sigh was heaved by the troubled sleepers, which told that while their bodies reposed, their agitated spirits were still awake and keeping watch, as if Memory was seeking for Forgetfulness, but could nowhere discover her, for the numberless phantoms that kept ever passing before her mental sight; for in her dreams Matilda again mourned for her husband—in his sleep he went forth in search of his wife. It was the last night that Love went sorrowing, for never after did Pride give her cause to mourn, but learnt to value the true heart of Matilda far above gold.

## CONCLUSION.

Those beautiful ladies who long after drove about the neighbourhood of Peckham, relieving the poor and doing all the good they could, were Mrs. Holdersworth and Mrs. Tollerton, the landress's daughter and Fred's pretty cousin. The same phæton might often be seen entering the City about four in the afternoon, as the ladies went to meet their husband's. If Fred is prouder of one thing more than another, it is of his pretty wife, whom both his uncles idolise. They live near to the cottage of the landress, who still insists upon doing her own washing, though she has long ceased to wash for her former customers. "It would soon kill me if I remained idle," says the worthy landress; so she still "potters about" her old household duties.



## MARINA.

WORDS BY E. J. GILL.

COMPOSED BY N. J. SPORLE.

*Andantino.*

Oft in thy smiles I lay, Dream - ing that Love's bright day Would ne - ver

pass a - way, But with life or me - mo - ry; Like some sweet spell of light, Borne on my

soul's dark night, Thou form'd my heart's de - light; Yet how false thy love to me!

Like some sweet spell of light, Borne on my soul's dark night, Thou form'd my heart's de - light;

Yet how false thy love to me!

When o'er thy cheek's soft bloom  
Sad Time may throw a gloom,  
No flower will then perfume  
From Love's bower thy memory.

Yet if thy thought should stray  
Back to Youth's sunny day,  
To thee the Past will say,  
Thou wert false to Love and me!

## THE MUSICAL SERVICE AT THE FOUNDLING.

THE Foundling Hospital is intimately associated with the progress of the Fine Arts in this country. A few years after the charter was granted, in 1739, the present edifice was erected, the principal artists of the day gratuitously decorating various apartments by contributions of valuable paintings. The famed Hogarth took the lead in thus supporting the institution; in the collection is his celebrated "March to Finchley," "Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter," and the portrait of Captain Coram, the founder of the charity. A portrait of Handel, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the bust of the composer of the "Messiah," by Roubilliac; the cartoon of the "Murder of the Innocents," by Raffaele; besides pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Highmore, Wale, Will, Hayman, Wilson, Haytley, Casali, Cotes, Shackleton, Hudson, West, &c., will be found in the catalogue. It was owing to the exhibition of the Foundling paintings that the Royal Academy was eventually founded, in 1768, after the annual banquets of the artists had taken place in the building for many years. The musical service at the Foundling has been regarded by the public with interest, not only on account of its excellence, but as mainly productive of the chapel receipts. The sympathy of amateurs dates from the time when Handel, in 1749, gave a performance of vocal and instrumental music in aid of the funds for the finishing of the chapel. Upwards of a thousand persons paid on this occasion, each ticket being at half-a-guinea. Handel composed several pieces expressly for this performance, besides the selections that were made from his oratorio, "Solomon," relative to the dedication of the Temple, and the music of the "Fireworks" and Anthem on the Peace. The composer was enrolled as one of the governors and guardians of the hospital, for his generous act; and on every year after 1749, until he was physically disabled by infirmity, Handel personally conducted his oratorio, the "Messiah," in the chapel. It is stated that the sum of £7000 was netted to the charity by this annual performance of the sublime work. He also presented the governors with the organ for the chapel; and at one time there was a petition to Parliament of the governors, to secure the copyright of the "Messiah;" but, owing to some misapprehension on the part of the composer as to his name being enrolled in Parliament, the matter dropped. At his death, however, the following bequest was found in his will:—"I give a fair copy of the score, and all the parts of my oratorio called the 'Messiah,' to the Foundling Hospital." A dirge and funeral anthem was performed in the chapel on the 26th of May, 1759, on the occasion of his decease, the performance being under the direction of John Christopher Smith, the first organist of the chapel, who was the amanuensis and assistant of Handel. Mr. John Brownlow, in his "Memoranda" of the hospital, states:—"The governors had been early taught by Handel, that their chapel (which was built for the exclusive use of the children and household) was capable of being converted into a source of pecuniary means for increasing the usefulness of the work they had in hand. What Handel began, other eminent musicians continued; and the governors having received several

blind children into the establishment (during the general and indiscriminate admission), they were instructed in music, and became a fruitful source of advantage to the funds of the charity. There are those remaining of the present generation who doubtless recollect Mr. Grenville (the organist), Mr. Printer, Miss Thetford, and Jenny Freer (the singers), all blind foundlings, whose talents were much appreciated by the public, by the exercise of which the expense bestowed upon these orphans in infancy and youth was returned fifty-fold into the coffers of the charity. For nearly one hundred years the chapel has been established; and if the taste of the public for sacred music has increased, and that taste has any beneficial influence on the minds of the people, this chapel has been one of the humble instruments for effecting it."

It appears from Madame D'Arblay's "Memoirs of Dr. Burney," that her father, like Handel, took great interest in the Foundling; and, in 1774, in conjunction with Mr. Giardini, the organist, and proposed the formation of an Academy of Music, by means of the children of the hospital. The plan was accepted at once, unanimously, as "likely to be of considerable advantage to the Corporation, and of national utility," and a special committee nominated to carry it out; but, by an underhanded proceeding, a subsequent Court revoked the former decision, and Dr. Burney was too indignant to follow up his proposition. What Dr. Burney failed to do in 1774, the Earl of Westmorland, our present Minister in Berlin, effected in 1823, namely, the foundation of a Royal Academy of Music, based on the system of the Conservatories; but there can be no question that the half century thus lost through the narrow-minded objections of the Foundling executive in 1774, might have proved of vast importance for the advancement of art. We cannot resist the temptation of supplying an extract from Dr. Burney's memorial, as his remarks are applicable to this very epoch, in respect to a national opera:—"In England, where more splendid rewards await the favourite votaries of musical excellence, than in any other spot on the globe, there was no establishment of any sort for forming such artists as might satisfy the real connoisseur in music, and save English talent from the mortification, and the British purse from the depredations of seeking a constant annual supply of genius and merit from foreign shores."

"Were it not better then, when there are subjects who are success inviting, to bestow upon them (the children) professional improvement with virtuous education? Since as long as operas, concerts, and theatres are licensed by Government, musical performers, vocal and instrumental, will inevitably be wanted, employed, and remunerated; and every state is surely best served, and the people of every country are surely the most encouraged, when the nation suffices for itself, and no foreign aid is necessarily called in, to share either the fame or the emoluments of public performances."

"Stop them; prohibit, proscribe, if it be possible, all taste for foreign refinements, and for the exquisite finishing of foreign melody and harmony; or establish a school (an opera-house?) on our own soil, in which, as in painting and sculpture, the foreign perfection of arts, may be taught, transplanted, and culled, till they become indigenous."

We recently were present at the Foundling Hospital, having received many complaints of the falling off in the efficiency of the musical service. The services of professional lady vocalists have been entirely dispensed with, and boys from the foundation replace them. This is unquestionably highly impolitic, and must, sooner or later, affect the pew rents, and the public contributions at the chapel door. It is, no doubt, very expedient to select from the boys and girls those who display signs of musical sensibility, and afford them the advantages of proper instruction; but the service, after having been executed by first-rate singers, should not now be allotted to raw novices with defective intonation—thus neutralising the exertions of the present male professors (Messrs. Donald King, Coward, and Lawler.) The absence of the pure-toned soprano voice in the solo anthem is, of course, a great deprivation. Mr. Willing, the organist, is an able and judicious accompanist and a skilful professor; and there is a band-master, Mr. Twiddy, for the boys. The engagements of first-rate singers, ladies as well as gentlemen, as in former times, whilst insuring an attractive execution of the musical service, would also rate beneficially on the pupils of the charity, who might thus be properly trained, and eventually be enabled to assist the professional vocalists. As the service is now performed, the ear is painfully distressed, and the delightful sensations from listening to fine music, from a well-organised choir, as was formerly the case, are no longer experienced. "There is something in music," says Sir Thomas Browne, "of divinity more than the ear discovers: it is an hieroglyphical and shadowed lesson of the whole world and creatures of God: such a melody to the ear as the whole world, well understood, would afford the understanding. In brief, it is a sensible part of that harmony which intellectually sounds in the ear of God."

KENTISH TOWN IN THE LAST CENTURY.—"Thursday night some villains robbed the Kentish Town stage, and stripped the passengers of their money, watches, and buckles. In the hurry they spared the pockets of Mr. Corbyn, the druggist; but he, content to have neighbour's fare, called out to one of the rogues, 'Stop friend, you have forgot to take my money.'—From Notes and Queries."

JUDGES' WALK.—The oldest inhabitant of Hampstead, Mr. Rowbotham, a clock and watchmaker, died recently, at the age of ninety. He told his son and many other persons, that in his youth the Upper Terrace Avenue, on the south-west side of Hampstead Heath, was known by the name of "The Judges' Walk," from the circumstance of prisoners having been tried there during the plague of London. He further stated, that he had received information from his grandmother.—From "Notes and Queries."

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